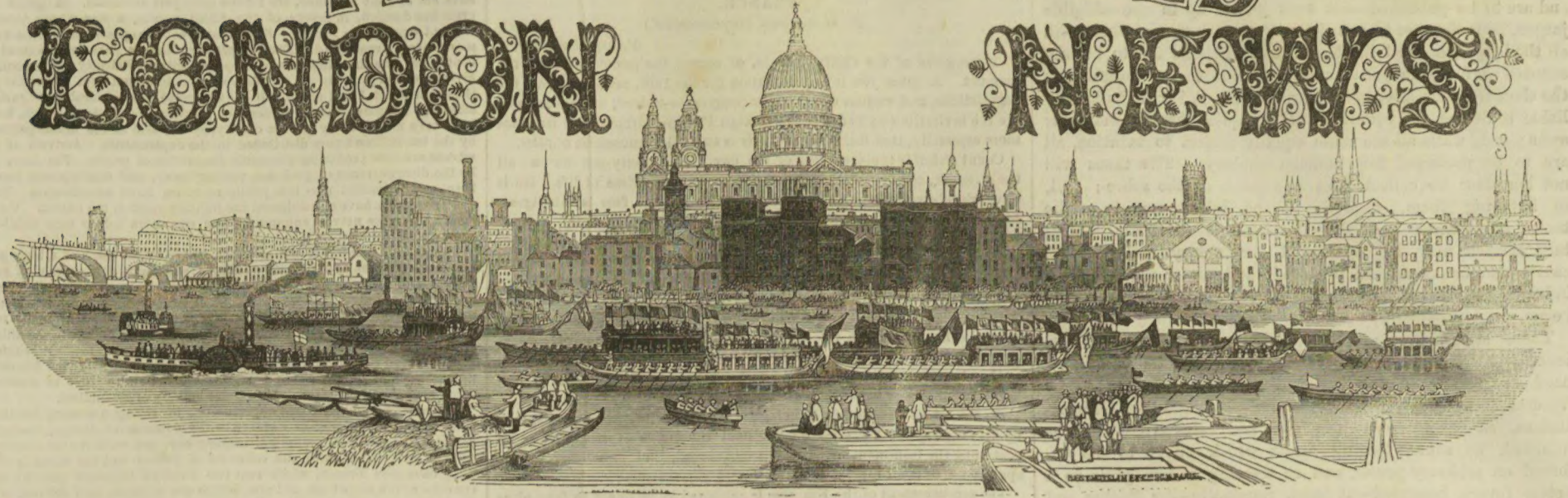


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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

## FREEDOM IN TURKEY.

A GRAND ceremony took place at Constantinople on the 21st of last month. At three o'clock on that day there assembled at the Porte the Grand Vizier, all the Ministers, all the members of the Council of State, all the chief functionaries of the Government, the Sheik-ul-Islam or Chief Mahometan Priest, the Patriarchs, Archbishops and Bishops, who are the heads of the different religious communities in Turkey, a large number of the most conspicuous men resident in Constantinople, of different nations and professing different creeds; and at that hour there gathered round the Palace a considerable crowd from every part of the capital. There and then was read by the Chief Secretary in the office of the Grand Vizier, Habat Effendi, whose name is worthy of being remembered, an Imperial Firman, or New Grand Charter for Turkey, placing all the subjects of the Sultan, of whatever religion, on an equal footing. After the reading the Sheik-ul-Islam pronounced an appropriate prayer, appealing to the one God who reigns over all and everywhere, who is worshipped by Mahometans as by Christians, to bless and consecrate the freedom and equal rights which the Sultan granted to all his people. A solemn earnestness, a good omen of success, as indicating that all parties felt their responsibility, and that the ceremony was more than show, marked the whole proceeding. Even the crowd outside was awed, and received with veneration the firman signed by the Sultan. Everybody, we are told by eye-witnesses, seemed penetrated with the solemnity of the moment, and to be aware that he was assisting at the birth of freedom for many nations.

The reign of ancient bigotry in the East has been for centuries crumbling to decay. The fiery passions which spread it formerly like a lava stream over the finest countries of the old world, some time ago burnt themselves out, and humanising wants and pursuits have begun to substitute agriculture and commerce for its scorching flame. For a considerable period the political institutions of Turkey have been gradually, though slowly, brought into conformity with these new conditions of society; and, though long-standing habits of arrogance and servility, accompanied by fierce personal and national animosities, cannot be annihilated by decrees, Turkey has made in modern times a great progress towards religious toleration and political freedom. Commerce has carried thither new ideas and new practices: it has been encouraged for the wealth and revenue it yielded, it has given riches and power to those engaged in it, and made it necessary for their ancient masters and enemies not merely to tolerate but to protect them. The trade of England with Turkey—which may be taken as a type of the whole—has been for several years past gradually extending, and it was at once foreseen and predicted, when the war began, that the armies of the West, in saving Turkey from becoming the prey of Russia, would carry with them the wants and the civilisation of the West, and hasten the social improvements which had previously set in. Accordingly, our exports to Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Malta (a half-way house), and Balaklava, increased from £3,400,000 in 1853, to £8,900,000 in 1855. This sum does not include the large amounts of specie which of late have been continually flowing into Turkey and the adjacent countries, and have increased the stimulus to

industry. They have multiplied wants, and made additional freedom necessary to rouse into existence the energies which only can supply them. It has now become more than ever requisite for Turkey to conform to Western civilisation; and the gratitude she has felt for the friends who have rescued her from Russia has increased their influence, and is hastening her political regeneration.

"The consecration which the rights of the empire have received from the benevolent and friendly assistance of the Great Powers, the Sultan's noble allies" is one of the reasons assigned for now extending religious and political freedom amongst all his subjects, of whatever religion or race. All rights and privileges previously granted to non-Mussulman communities are confirmed and maintained. Fixed incomes are to be substituted for ecclesiastical dues, and all the property of Christian and other communities will be placed under their own laymen and clergy. New churches and places of worship may be erected, when police considerations are not opposed to the erection; and all is to be done in "a spirit of charity and tolerance," while the freest exercise of every religion is guaranteed to all. From the official vocabulary all epithets, and from official dealings all distinctions, are to be excluded, which remind classes of old oppressions, and are of themselves rankling insults, and are to be abolished for ever. All offices are to be opened to all the Sultan's subjects, according to their capacities; and, to fit the humblest for the highest places, schools for art and science are encouraged. Justice is to be publicly administered—no longer bought and sold; and men of different creeds will be partly under the jurisdiction and pro-



THE EARL OF CLARENDON (ENGLAND).

BARON DE BOUQUENEY (FRANCE).

PLENIPOTENTIARIES AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



tection of judges of their own faith. A code of laws and rules for the administration of justice in mixed courts, are promised, and are to be published—not kept locked up in unintelligible jargon, as is the case in one civilised country that we know—in all the languages used in the empire. Prisons are to be substituted for filthy dungeons, and torture is to be abolished, as the slave trade has already been prohibited. All are to be equally liable to defend the country, which implies that all may bear arms; and, while all are made equally subject to taxation, all are to be protected from official robbery. The taxes will not hereafter be collected at the point of the sabre; and, in imposing them, care is to be taken not to make them impediments to the development of trade. Military service may be commuted for money. Roads and canals and banks are all promised; and, under the beneficial influence of private enterprise, some of all these are already begun.

These stipulations, promises, and guarantees are as yet, indeed, little more than words, and men do not now need to learn that the best-drawn charters do not confer freedom. This is rather to be won than granted. Nevertheless, as laying down principles and rules worthy to be followed, as acknowledging limits which ought to be enforced on arbitrary power, and so creating a safe guide to a better future, honoured—at least, nominally—by Pachas and Rajahs, the granting of this Charter is to be set down in our histories as the commencement of a new era in the moral life of all Mussulman nations. Nor can it be otherwise than beneficial in Western Europe that the high principles of its own political morality, which are far more generally taught by its sages than acted on by its rulers, are echoed in the East and come back to affright despotic rulers and encourage people in struggling for freedom. When there is moral progress in Turkey there can be no lagging behind in Christendom. It seems now tolerably certain, from the general craving for moral improvement, from the fact that of late prodigious advances have been made in all the mechanic arts and sciences, and from the fact that one kind of improvement is ever the parent of another—a common growth being necessary to preserve the general harmony—that the coming age is to be one of general moral progress, and of this progress the charter of religious and political freedom now drawn up for Turkey is one of the many signs. We must add, to do proper honour to an individual, that the Grand Vizier, Mehemet Emir Aali Pacha is charged with the execution of the ordinance, and is the Minister to whom the credit is due of having counselled and prepared it.

#### PLENIPOTENTIARIES AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE. LORD CLARENDON.

Among the Plenipotentiaries actually assembled at Paris to deliberate and decide upon the momentous question of the peace of the world none holds a higher place than George William Frederick Villiers, Earl of Clarendon. It is not to his illustrious descent—for to him is fully applicable the "Mæneas atavis editæ regibus;" nor to the many honours and titles conferred upon him, that he owes that position; but rather to that manly, frank, and English spirit which is his peculiar characteristic. It may be averred that previously to the declaration of war against Russia Lord Clarendon placed too implicit a confidence in the good faith of the late Emperor Nicholas, until his eyes were opened by the despatches of Sir Hamilton Seymour; but it was the error of an honest heart, that harboured neither guile nor deceit.

England could not have selected a more fitting or distinguished representative than the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. For some years Lord Clarendon was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid; he was subsequently Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Privy Seal, President of the Board of Trade, and Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. In February, 1853, he was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under the present Ministry.

Well versed in the politics of Europe and of England and with every phase of the present negotiations, no better guarantee could be given that the rights of Great Britain and the interests of Europe in general will be well cared for at the Conference at Paris than his appointment as Plenipotentiary of Great Britain.

Lord Clarendon married, in 1839, Lady Catherine Grimstone, daughter of James Walter, first Earl of Verulam, and relict of John Foster Barmham, Esq., of Treckon, co. Pembroke, and has a large family.

#### BARON DE BOURQUENEY.

Baron de Bourqueney, the adjunct of Count Walewski in the Paris Conference, is well known as a diplomatist and a writer. Since 1853 Baron de Bourqueney has fulfilled the functions of Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor Napoleon III. at Vienna. In this capacity he took part in the late Vienna Conference, where England was represented by Lord John Russell. This fact alone would have pointed him out as the person best suited to attend the present Conference; but, in addition, the French Plenipotentiary possesses a profound knowledge of the Ottoman Empire, where he acted as Ambassador under Louis Philippe.

Baron de Bourqueney was First Secretary of the French Embassy in London in 1840, when the Treaty of July was signed. He was Chargé d'Affaires during the long and difficult negotiations which preceded the Treaty of 13th July, 1841, when he ably seconded the policy of Guizot. It was as a recompense for these services that he was given the Embassy at Constantinople.

Previous to this M. de Bourqueney had made his début in diplomacy as Attaché to the French Legation at Washington, and was Third Secretary to M. de Chateaubriand when the latter was Ambassador at the Court of St. James. He was afterwards Secretary of Embassy in Switzerland. Though actually serving the Napoleon dynasty, Baron de Bourqueney was of strong Orleanist principles, and a warm supporter of the late King. His articles in the great Orleanist organ, the *Journal des Débats*, chiefly on foreign politics, acquired for him the reputation of a clear-headed politician; and to the talent he then displayed as a journalist his reputation and subsequent rise to high honours may in a great measure be attributed.

Baron de Bourqueney is one of the veterans of the French diplomatic corps, having served his country in various diplomatic offices for more than thirty years.

**ANNEXATION OF OUDE.**—An army of 16,000 men is now collected at Cawnpore, and in a few days will be pouring towards Lucknow. No resistance is expected, but Lord Dalhousie never leaves opportunities to the disaffected by any mistimed affection of security. There are rumours that the Nepalese are inclined to put in a claim for a slice of the cake, but they are already fully occupied, and Jung Bahadur understands our policy too well to attempt any insane freak. The King will be dismissed with a pension of a lac of rupees a month (£120,000 a year), and will retain, I presume, his personal immunities. The Jaghirdars will retain their rent-free lands for life, and a new settlement will be immediately commenced. In three years it is expected, according to the official estimate, that the surplus revenue will be £1,500,000 sterling. According to my estimate—the source of which you know—the surplus will be considerably nearer £2,500,000. Oude is one of the richest countries in Asia. The soil is as fertile as that of the Doab, while the eastern districts are as rich in minerals as Cornwall. Under our rule the population will, doubtless, increase as rapidly as that of the north-west provinces, and districts which, like Nauparah, have been recently and wilfully desolated, will recover their prosperity.—*Letter from Bombay.*

\* This branch of the house of Villiers is derived from Thomas, second son of William, second Earl of Jersey, and his Countess, Charlotte, granddaughter of Henry Hyde, last Earl of Clarendon and Rochester, of that line, which gave a Queen to James II. in the Lady Anne Hyde, daughter of Lord Chancellor Clarendon, and mother of the sister Queens, Mary (consort of William III.) and Anne.

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

#### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE progress of the Conference is, of course, the grand interest of the moment. A great fête is in preparation for the 13th, connected with the negotiations, and various others are in progress;—indeed, so innumerable are the invitations extended to the foreign Plenipotentiaries, the Russians more especially, that their stay in Paris is an endless succession of fêtes.

Count Orloff is the great lion of the day. At seventy-one he has all the strength, activity, and vigour of a man in the prime of life. He is upwards of six feet high, and moderately stout; his face is intelligent-looking, and he has a profusion of dark grey hair, thickly curled. His strength is herculean. An anecdote relates that at a dinner at his house, one of the lady-guests admiring a magnificent bouquet placed in the centre of the table, the Count was about to offer it to her; but, finding the stalks were wet, he took a silver-gilt plate, and, twisting it into a bouquet-holder, presented it to the lady with the flowers. In the *salons* he has a feminine rival, the beautiful Italian Countess C., whose marvellous loveliness is joined to an absence of vanity so entire as to render the wondering homage paid to her beauty a subject rather of embarrassment (she is but eighteen) than of triumph.

On the 1st of March M. Dubois, the accoucheur of the Empress, took up his abode at the Tuilleries on the final conditions of not quitting his post until the fulfilment of the expected event, and remaining in the apartments of the Empress at night.

The accouchement of the Empress is supposed to be likely to take place almost any time within the next ten days. The *layette* or outfit of the Imperial infant is to be seen at the establishment of the *lingère* in the Rue Vivienne, where it has been executed. The trimmings are all in blue, the colour reserved to boys in France, that of girls being pink. Three rooms are appropriated to the display. It appears decided that the child, if a boy, is to bear the title of Roi d'Alger, and great preparations are in progress regarding the organisation and government of this important conquest. It is, in the first place, to be established under the viceroyalty of the Prince Napoleon, and all the administration of the colony, now in Paris, is to be transported thither. On the establishment of peace the advancement of this important territory, and its colonisation, will be one of the points to which the Emperor will especially direct his attention. The birth of the infant will be the occasion of a number of promotions in the army: the Generals Canrobert and Boquet will be elevated to the rank of *Maréchal*.

It appears that there is no doubt that the unfortunate Duchesse de Caumont-Laforce was in a state of insanity, notwithstanding that the attempt made some time since by her husband to establish the fact judicially was rejected. Although possessed of a fortune of 80,000 £, upwards of £3000 a year, she lived, as has been shown, with but one servant, and that a groom; she slept with no covering but a horse-cloth, and for many weeks lived exclusively on dry bread and tablets of chocolate. She had also, it appears, been for some time since in the habit of writing numbers of letters to her friends and acquaintances of a nature which could leave no doubt as to the aberration of her intellect. It has been whispered about that the real cause of the groom's attack was, that she detected him in the act of robbing her; but there seems little ground for such a supposition. It is reported that the hotel where the event occurred is to be pulled down.

On Monday occurred the opening of the theatre of the Hôtel Castellane—an event which was anticipated as much as two months back. Two new pieces, from the pens of MM. Jules Lecomte and Alexandre Dumas fils served for the inauguration.

On Friday takes place a splendid concert, at the hotel of the Marquise de Boissy (late Countess Guiccioli); and the Countess Pozzo di Borgo opens her magnificent mansion, newly decorated from top to bottom, with a grand *bal costumé*. In the midst of all these festivities the Abbé Ravignan orders a *traite* to all the younger female members of his flock, comprising the chief portion of the Faubourg St. Germain. The struggle will prove a wonderful test of their fidelity.

Madame Ristori and Mlle. Rachel have arrived in Paris: the latter, it appears, is about to console the disconsolate public, which laughed in the sleeve with which *La Grande* believed it was wiping its eyes, by reappearing for a fresh series of eternal farewells. Certainly, Mlle. Rachel has tried all rôles with equal success: having triumphed in tragedy and comedy, she turns with undiminished vigour to *farce*. M. Jules Lacroix's new drama, "*La Jeunesse de Louis XI.*" is said to be the piece by which she proposes to make her next début, at the Théâtre Français.

The new work of Victor Hugo, long ago commenced, but delayed in the publication by a variety of obstacles founded on the erroneous supposition of its containing a political tendency, is at last authorised to appear, and is now going through the press. The title is "*Contemplations*;" and it forms two thick volumes, which will shortly be produced.

On Wednesday Madame Ristori commenced her series of representations at the Italian Opera-house with *Mirra*. The appearance of Grisi on Monday in *Semiramide* was more successful than it was expected to be. Here it was reported that *La Diva* was a complete wreck, and, though numbers of persons attended the representation from curiosity, every one anticipated attending an entire failure. Partly owing, however, to the exaggerations of the rumour, and partly to the good effects of repose, the impression made was much better than the public was prepared for; and it is probable the series of representations will, on the whole, be tolerably successful. M. Bottesini's "*Assedio di Firenze*" rather gains in esteem, and the performances of this composer on the *contre-basse* are miracles of art and execution that place him among the first on the list of contemporary musicians. No one has hitherto obtained the same perfection on an instrument generally regarded as merely an aid in accompaniments. The appearance of Madame Marie Cabel, at the Opéra Comique, in MM. Scribe and Auber's new opera of "*Manon Lescaut*," has been brilliantly successful. The work, as far as the music is concerned, bears not the slightest evidence of the fact that its composer is between seventy and eighty: it is full of vivacity, sentiment, and freshness, and equally suited to the part and the singer. M. Scribe, in endeavouring to render the heroine of the Abbé Prevost a personage presentable to a respectable audience, has falsified the character. Certainly, this was necessary, with a view to this purpose; but why, if such travestissement were needed, take the subject at all? Why not choose, in history or fiction, a heroine who could afford to present herself according to the impression already existing as to her life and character?

#### SPEECH OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

The Legislative Session was opened on Monday at a few minutes after one o'clock, by the Emperor in person, at the Tuilleries, in the Salle des *Marchaux*. On entering the salle a loud cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" was raised. The Emperor then said, "*Gentlemen, be seated,*" and took his seat himself upon the throne. His Majesty then, in the midst of the most profound silence, delivered the following Speech:—

Gentlemen,—When last I called you together it was a time of serious solicitudes. The Allied armies were being exhausted by a siege in which the obstinacy of the defence made success appear doubtful. Europe, under a sense of uncertainty, seemed to await the end of the struggle before pronouncing on either side. To sustain the war I asked a loan which you voted unanimously, although it might appear excessive. The high prices of commodities threatened the labouring classes with general distress, and a perturbation of the monetary system gave cause to apprehend a decline of the transactions of commerce and manufactures.

But, thanks to your aid, thanks to the energies displayed in France and England, thanks especially to the support of Providence, these dangers, if they have not entirely vanished, are for the most part overcome. A grand feat of arms has decided, in favour of the Allied armies, a war whose intensity is without example in history. Since that event the opinion of Europe has been more openly pronounced. Everywhere our alliances have been extended and confirmed. The third loan has been opened without difficulty. The country has given me new proofs of its confidence by subscribing a sum five times greater than that which I had asked. It has supported with admirable resignation the sufferings inseparable from a dearth of provisions—sufferings which, however, have been mitigated by private charity, by the zeal of the municipalities, and by the ten million francs distributed to the departments. Arrivals of foreign wheats are now producing a sensible diminution of prices. The fears caused by the disappearance of gold are passing away, and employment has never been more plentiful nor the public revenues more considerable. The adventures of war have re-awakened the military spirit of the nation. Voluntary enrolments were never so numerous, nor was more ardour ever exhibited by the conscripts drawn by lot.

To this brief outline of the situation I have to add facts of a high political significance. The Queen of Great Britain, wishing to give a proof of her confidence and her esteem for our country, and to render our relations more intimate, has visited France. The enthusiastic reception which she found here must have convinced her Majesty how profound were the sentiments inspired by her presence, and how well they were calculated to fortify the alliance of the two peoples. The King of Piedmont, who, without looking behind him, had embraced our cause with that vigorous courage which had formerly distinguished him on the battle-field, has also visited France to consecrate a union that was already cemented by the bravery of his soldiers.

These Sovereigns have had opportunities of seeing a country but lately so agitated and disinherited of its place in the councils of Europe, to-day prosperous, peaceable, and respected, making war, not with the momentary delirium of passion, but with the calmness of justice and the serenity of duty. They have seen France, which sent two hundred thousand men across seas, convoked at the same time, at Paris, all the arts of peace, as if she had meant to say to Europe, "*For me, the war that now rages is but an episode; my mind and my strength are still engaged in the arts of peace; let us neglect nothing to understand each other, and do not compel me to bring all the resources and all the energies of a great nation to bear upon the battle-field.*"

This appeal seems to have been heard: and the winter, by suspending hostilities, has favoured the intervention of diplomacy. Austria resolved on a decisive step, which introduced all the influence of the Sovereign of a vast empire into the deliberations. Sweden united herself more intimately with England and France by a treaty which guaranteed the wholeness of her territory. Lastly, from the Cabinets, counsels or prayers arrived at St. Petersburg.

The Emperor of Russia—the inheritor of a situation which he had not created—appeared animated with a sincere desire to put an end to the causes which had brought on this sanguinary conflict. He accepted with determination the propositions transmitted by Austria. The honour of his arms having been satisfied, the Emperor did himself honour when he deferred to the clearly-expressed wish of Europe.

The Plenipotentiaries of the belligerent and allied Powers are now met at Paris to decide on the conditions of peace. The spirit of moderation and equity which animates all of them bids us hope a favourable result. Nevertheless, let us await with dignity the end of the Conference, and be equally ready either to draw the sword, if we must, or to extend the hand in friendship to those who have fairly met us in the field. Whatever may happen, let us occupy ourselves in striving by all proper means to increase the strength and riches of France. Let us draw yet closer, if that be possible, the alliance formed by a community of glory and sacrifices, and the reciprocal advantages of which peace would make yet more apparent. And finally, in this solemn moment of the world's destinies, let us put our confidence in God that He will guide our efforts in the way most conformable to the interests of humanity and civilisation.

The Speech was received with loud and enthusiastic applause, and by loud cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

#### THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.—THE ARMISTICE.

Just at the very moment when the two belligerent armies in the Crimea were apparently about to recommence active warfare, the news of the armistice arrived at the French Camp.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday states that Marshal Pelissier has informed the Minister of War that the resolution passed by the Plenipotentiaries on the 25th of February last, relative to the armistice, which is to extend to the 31st of March, was known in the Crimea on the 28th of February.

On the 29th of February, at a conference held at Traktir-bridge, between the Chiefs of the Staff of the Allied armies and General Tutchineff, delegated by the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army, it was decided that there should be a complete suspension of hostilities.

Some alarm was caused on Thursday by a statement that a large body of French troops—some accounts said 30,000 or 40,000—were about to embark from Marseilles for the Crimea. It is now said that only 12,000 men are to be sent, and that they have been ordered to Constantinople, to support the Sultan in carrying out the Hat-Houmaloun emancipating the Christian population, and to suppress any insurrectionary movement that may be attempted by the fanatical party.

#### AMERICA.

The *Persia* steamer, which left New York on the 20th ult. arrived at Liverpool on Sunday last. Up to the time of her departure nothing had been heard of the *Pacific*. The steamer which had been sent in search of her had not returned.

In the Senate a long-continued party contest as to the election of a printer had at last resulted in a selection. Several discussions without result had taken place respecting the affairs at Kansas. In order to arrange his committees without annoyance, the new Speaker, Mr. Banks, had deserted his usual place of residence, and taken lodgings in some undiscovered place of concealment. The State Department had sent to the Senate a mass of documents bearing on the Central American question as far back as 1850.

The *New York Herald* says:—

We published on Sunday several extracts from the London newspaper press on the Central American question. That from the *London Times* is unexpectedly generous and conciliatory, and the protocol of the Thunderer for a pacific settlement of this warlike entanglement is a refreshing novelty in its way. This arrangement, if duly ratified and carried out between the two Governments, would certainly make clean work of the whole business; but we agree with the *London Globe*, that the proposal to root out that alleged gang of pirates and murderers is just the point where the shoe would pinch: we could do no such thing. Those men have expatriated themselves; they are no longer citizens of the United States. We are no longer responsible for their acts, and if, upon a call from one native revolutionary party in Nicaragua acting against another such party, General Walker and his followers have gone and conquered the country, it is an affair to be settled by the sovereign people of Nicaragua.

Speaking of the declaration of Lord Clarendon, that the London Cabinet had proposed a reference of the matter in dispute to the arbitration of a third Power, the *Herald* says:—"The United States have no friends in Europe, and therefore reject the idea of arbitration."

The members of the Western Anti-Slavery Society have memorialised the Legislature of Ohio to withdraw from the Union.

Barbour, the witness against the acquitted Irish Filibusters at Cincinnati, had been put on his trial for perjury. The English Consul had given evidence in favour of the veracity of the accused.

Mr. Dallas, the new Minister to England, was to leave in the *Baltic* on the 5th inst.; his son had been appointed Secretary of Legation.

The Governor of Kansas (Shannon) had left for his post, with full instructions to execute and carry out all the laws of that territory. He carried with him instructions to Colonel Sumner, who had charge of 800 troops, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, to hold himself in readiness for any emergency that might arise.

The United States sloop-of-war *John Adams* had arrived at Panama from the Feejee Islands, where she had been to chastise the natives for cruelties to American seamen. During the cruises of the *John Adams* five sharp engagements took place between her crew and the Polynesians. Five of their largest towns were burnt, and all the houses therein reduced to ashes. A treaty was ratified between Commander Boutwell and the King of Feejee on behalf of the American Government. The Isthmus of Panama was very free from epidemic or contagion. There had been some slight insurrection in Lavilla.

In Nicaragua affairs were quiet. General Walker had about 1000 men with him. President Rivaz had issued a decree suspending all official communications with the Ministers of the United States. Mr. Manning, Acting Vice-Consul of the British Government at Realejo, had addressed an official letter to the Minister of Foreign Relations at Nicaragua, in which he sympathised with the Provisional Government of Nicaragua in its endeavours to maintain quiet among its disorganised population, and to bring prosperity to a people reduced to want by aimless revolutions. He assures the Executive of the good-will of the British Cabinet while the affairs of the Republic are conducted in accordance with the "*usages of the laws of nations*;" he also recognises Walker's commission as a General, and promises to transmit to Sir Charles Wyke, English Consul in Guatemala, a copy of the Walker-Rivaz treaty.

## TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Last Wednesday morning the Royal Italian Opera House was totally destroyed by fire. So rapid was the work of destruction, that in a few hours from the breaking out of the flames nothing but the bare outer walls remained of that magnificent temple, which, under the management of Mr. Frederick Gye, had become world-famous as the seat of music and of song.

It had always been intended to re-embellish the interior before the opera season of 1856; and the lessees had, consequently, enormously heavy expenses to provide for. The house was therefore let to Mr. Anderson for the performance of legerdemain and pantomime, at a rental of £2000; and after a season of six weeks' duration the Wizard, with a view to reimburse some of the losses he had incurred, announced a "Carnival benefit," to extend over two days, after a fashion too prevalent in America, terminating with a *bal masqué* on Tuesday night. Mr. Gye, whose personal superintendence of the theatre has always been laudably anxious, was in Paris when this announcement appeared; but the moment he became acquainted with the fact he put his veto upon it, and forbade Mr. Anderson to open the theatre for a masquerade. An earnest appeal was made to Mr. Gye to reconsider his decision on this point; and it is understood, chiefly on account of the reverses attending Mr. Anderson's speculation, he consented to do so. In an unfortunate moment he gave an unwilling permission for the masquerade to take place, and while this revel was proceeding the calamity occurred which has robbed the musical world of its brightest shrine, and London of one of its most magnificent architectural ornaments.

At twenty minutes to five o'clock on Wednesday morning the company had dwindled down to the last dregs. Not more than 200 persons, were assembled in front of the temporary orchestra, which, on this occasion, was thrown back to the extreme end of the stage. The last orgie was completed, and Mr. Anderson, observing the flagging spirits of his guests, gave the signal to his master of the ceremonies to close the revels with the usual finale of "God Save the Queen." At this moment a man who was engaged in conversation with Castles, the fireman, happened to look upwards, and observed a bright light shining through the chinks and crevices of the flooring of the carpenter's shop, high over head. On calling Castles' attention to this, the latter instantly replied, in a low voice, "Why, Good God, the house is on fire!" In an instant both left the stage, and hastened up towards the point of danger. Neither their departure nor the object of their errand had been observed, and the crowd below them still kept up their chorus to the music of the National Anthem.

It should here be stated that the carpenter's shop in this theatre extended, with the single exception of a comparatively small space devoted to the scene-painters, from one end to the other of the building, and that it lies between the ornamental ceiling and the roof of the theatre. Through an open space in the floor of this workshop the central chandelier was lighted; and the place itself was generally filled with materials of the lightest and most combustible character. When the two men entered this place they were nearly suffocated by dense black smoke before they had proceeded many yards. Castles threw himself on his hands and knees, and endeavoured to crawl towards a smouldering heap which he observed near the centre of the place. The smoke was, however, too much for him, and he was compelled to make a speedy retreat, without having been able to open the fire-mains on this floor. Descending to the next "flies," he succeeded in turning on the mains; but before he could fix the hose the descending fire from the workshop above overtook him, and drove him to the next "flies." The imminent peril was now evident to him. He saw the fire had obtained a power which could not be combated, and his next step was to unhitch and cut away those parts of the scenery most likely to be affected by the increasing fire. The orchestra had not ceased playing the National Anthem when the sudden descent upon the stage of one of the beams round which the canvases are rolled gave the first intimation of danger to the motley assemblage below. Immediate alarm was taken by the whole house, and that alarm was instantaneously increased by the pouring down of a shower of sparks upon the stage. "The house is on fire!" resounded from Anderson's stenforian lungs; and "Fire! fire!" was repeated by a hundred voices. The terror and tumult occasioned by this outcry may readily be imagined. The few remaining masquers rushed precipitately to the various entrances—of which the police, with ready presence of mind, took immediate possession, and were there enabled to rescue from the effects of the selfish alarm of many of the stronger sex the reeling and staggering forms of their terror-stricken partners. Several women were trampled on, and some were carried out in a fainting state, but none were seriously injured. There was something hideous in this sudden change from mad revelry to ghastly fear. Already the rush of air towards the roof had fanned the fire into brighter life and fiercer energy. Wreaths of white smoke, with here and there a lambent flame, began to curl from under the proscenium into the body of the theatre. The musicians leaped from their seats and fled, in many cases, without even saving their cherished instruments.

The interior of the theatre was almost immediately cleared of the visitors. The officials were in terror, and totally at a loss what to do. There was no time for thought or plan. The flames rushed forward, and, whirling round the interior, made it at once their own. The ballet-girls and minor characters of the masque came flying from their dressing-rooms into the passages of the theatre, and were in many instances with difficulty led out into safety by the police, who behaved with the greatest coolness and courage. A body of officers, under the direction of Superintendent Durkin, took early possession of the various doors and entrances, and, by judicious efforts prevented the excited multitude outside from forcing their way madly into the burning house.

It was now hardly five o'clock, and yet in the few minutes which had elapsed the doom of this noble temple of the muses had been sealed. The flames had burst through the roof, shooting high up into the air columns of fire, which threw out into bright reflection every tower and spire within the circuit of the metropolis, illuminating St. Paul's as if gilded with burnished gold, and shedding a flood of light across Waterloo-bridge, which set out in bold relief the dark outline of the Surrey hills in the distance. This glare was a speedy messenger in fetching up the engines, which now arrived from every quarter of London at a gallop. There was no want of water, but by this time nothing would have saved the property. The theatre, blazing within its four hollow walls, was like a well of fire, or rather a vast furnace. An intense heat such as this soon burnt up every timber on the walls, and at half-past five o'clock the roof fell in with a tremendous crash. Showers of fiery sparks were thrown up and poured down upon the streets, which were now crowded with masses of people hurrying from all points. The imminent danger of the houses surrounding and facing the theatre attracted the earliest efforts of Mr. Braidwood. In Bow-street the Royal Italian Opera Hotel and the adjoining houses were almost on fire several times, and it required the constant application of large volumes of water to cool their blistered fronts. In Hart-street, a narrow thoroughfare, bounding the theatre on the north, great danger was apprehended, and an incessant vigilance applied. At the south side of the theatre, in Bow-street, the back of the police-office had at one time ignited. The Piazza, Tavistock, and Bedford Hotels were all more or less endangered by the fire; and had the wind set from the eastward, nothing could have saved that side of the market.

The value of the property destroyed is something fabulous. An approximate estimate may be formed from the fact that in mounting the several operas contained in the *repertoire* of the theatre, when under the management of Mr. Delafeld, no less than £60,000 was expended, of which the four operas of the "Prophète," the "Huguenots," "Lucrezia Borgia," and "La Donna del Lago," cost £25,000. The valuable dramatic library belonging to the theatre—unique of its kind—is gone in the general wreck. The original manuscripts of "The School for Scandal," "The Miller and his Men," the opera of "The Slave," and hundreds of other curious works, were here preserved. The armoury, consisting of more than 100 suits, and occupying a series of rooms, is wholly destroyed. In fact, nothing is spared. Four original pictures by Hogarth, representing the Seasons, which hung upon the walls of Mr. Gye's private room, within only a few paces of the box-office, could not be saved, so rapid was the progress of the fire.

In Princess-place, the courtyard by which her Majesty entered the house, one attempt at salvage was successful. The nicknacks appertaining to the Wizard's tricks were housed in an apartment very near to the stage-door, and these were, in great part, saved. A small quantity of furniture belonging to Mr. Costa, including his piano, was also rescued. While engaged in this duty the police were surprised at the unexpected appearance of a man at one of the windows overlooking the courtyard. He had been asleep, and not even the raging of the fire, in his close vicinity, nor the shouts of the people, had sufficed to awake him, until the room became full of smoke, and breathing difficult. A ladder was brought, and he was just rescued from the perilous position in which he must have lain for an hour, when the flames broke into the apartment. In this particularly trying scene several persons exhibited instances of great courage and coolness. Mr. Ponteau especially preserved his presence of mind, and only desisted from attempting further salvage when prevented by the interference of the superior officers of the fire brigade. It is due to Mr. Anderson to say that he energetically endeavoured to render any service in his power. Mr. Francis, the printer to the theatre, and Mr. Nimmo, were also especially prominent in their assistance. But the crown of merit on this occasion belongs to a humble individual named Burgess, the billsticker to the establishment, who, at the imminent risk of his life, pushed his way into the burning building and brought back with him several valuable books and papers. Mr. Hingston, secretary to Mr. Anderson, also exerted himself manfully. It was an affecting incident to see Mr. Horton, the music librarian, a well-known lover of his art, moved even to tears at witnessing the loss of so many objects whose precious value he was so well able to estimate. The music library of the Royal Italian Opera contained the

score of no less than twenty-eight operas, many of them written by the composers themselves.

Among the sufferers by the calamity is Mr. Payne, the proprietor of the refreshment department of the Royal Italian Opera. He had contracted to furnish the supper at the *bal masqué*. Everything in the shape of glass and plate which he had in the theatre is destroyed, besides a large quantity of surplus wine. Mrs. Payne narrowly escaped with the money taken during the evening—upwards of £200. There had been a large sum received at the doors; £200 for admission and £90 for balcony seats were taken. All this and other cash was got out of the theatre early, and deposited in a place of safety.

At six o'clock, when all hope of saving any portion of the building or its contents was at an end, Mr. Ponteau felt it right to telegraph the fact to Mr. Gye, in Paris, which he did in a few expressive words. The intelligence must have been one of the severest blows that could have befallen him. All his engagements for the forthcoming season were completed, and he had brought together a company of *artistes* exceeding in attractiveness those of any previous campaign, with whom he had arranged to open the Opera on the 29th instant. Mr. Gye left Paris immediately on the receipt of the disastrous intelligence.

The loss to him and his copartners will scarcely bear contemplation. There is no hope looming in the distance. One thing only are they spared, and that is the necessity of keeping their engagements with the *artistes* they have enlisted, a proviso being always inserted in foreign engagements to the effect that, in case of death in the Royal family, the prevalence of plague, or loss by fire, such agreements shall not be binding. It is distressing to think of the misery and inconvenience which the destruction of this theatre will occasion. It is not too much to say that at least one thousand families will be thrown into poverty by it—to say nothing of the national inconvenience which must arise from the loss of an opera which has of late become one of the charms of the London season.

As to the origin of the calamity nothing is known at present. That the fire broke out in the carpenter's shop there can be little doubt, from what has been already stated, but how there is too much reason to fear will remain a mystery. It was the duty of one of the firemen to accompany the gasman when he ascended into the carpenter's shop to light the central chandelier, and this office on Tuesday night fell upon Castles. The latter says he went with one of the gasmen in the service of Mr. Payne (who has the direction of the lighting of the theatre), and that after completing the duty they tested the safety of their lighting-rod by pouring over the wool at the end of the rod a small quantity of spirits of naphtha. The rod was then left suspended over the basin of the chandelier, and Castles and the gasman returned down stairs by the light of a glass lantern. This was shortly before seven o'clock in the evening, at which hour both these men declare all was perfectly safe. At four o'clock in the morning one of the "flymen" had occasion to ascend to the second "flies," and even then he detected no smell of smoke or indication of danger of any kind. It is clear, however, from the rapidity with which the flames gained head that the fire must have been smouldering for some considerable period. In what manner it originated—whether from carelessness or any other cause—it seems impossible to say. It appears generally admitted that for some time past there has been an unusual escape of gas in the house. Mr. Sloman, who has for many years held the office of machinist and carpenter at this theatre, has been so forcibly impressed with the danger arising from it that he has actually waited upon two or three of the proprietors—Mr. Surman and Mr. Robinson among others—and represented to them that, if something was not done, he feared the theatre would some day be burnt down. Mr. Sloman had also called the attention of the fireman, to the same circumstance, but nothing seems to have been done. Whether the fire originated from a gas leakage or not is, of course, uncertain.

The following *précis* of the history of the theatre is from the "Curiosities of London"—

Covent-garden Theatre, Bow-street, was the second theatre of that name. The first theatre was built upon part of the Convent site, by Shepherd, architect of Goodman's Fields Theatre. Covent Garden was opened December 7, 1732, by Rich, the celebrated harlequin; and Hogarth's caricature of "Rich's Glory, on his Triumphant Entry into Covent Garden," refers to his removal here: it shows one triumph, a magnificent Ionic archway, at the end of the eastern arcade of the Piazza. Here the Beefsteak Society was formed in 1735, by Rich and Lambert the scene-painter. In 1746 Garrick played here for the season. In 1803 John Kemble became a proprietor and stage-manager. On Sept. 20, 1809, the theatre was burned to the ground, and twenty persons killed in the ruins. It was rebuilt by E. Smirke, B.A. The first stone was laid by the Prince of Wales, Dec. 31, 1808; and the theatre was opened Sept. 18, 1809, when the "new prices" caused the O. P. (old prices) riot of seventy-seven nights, since which "a London audience has been found more capacious than they previously had been" (C. Dibdin). In 1817 John Kemble here took leave of the public; and in 1840 retired his brother, Charles Kemble. The theatre was subsequently leased to Mr. C. Mathews and Madame Vestris, and Mr. Macready. In 1843-45 it was let to the Anti-Corn-law League, who held a bazaar here in 1845. In 1847 the auditorium was entirely reconstructed by Albano, and opened as an Italian Opera April 6, by Albano, at a cost of £40,000. The decorations were gold and white; and the ceiling was enriched with allegorical figures. There were six tiers of boxes (210), in part divided by caryatides. The house held upwards of 3000 persons. The exterior had a pure Grecian-Doric portico, copied from the Temple of Minerva at Athens; and statues of Tragedy and Comedy, and two panels of bas-relief figures, by Flaxman.

The northern panel has figures of Æschylus, Aristophanes, and Mæander; Thalia, Polyhymnia, Euterpe, and Clio; Minerva and Bacchus; Melpomene, two Furies, and Apollo. In the southern panel are figures of Shakespeare summoning Caliban, Ferdinand, Miranda, Prospero, and Ariel; Hecate and Lady Macbeth. Also Milton, with Urania and Samson Agonistes, an incident from "Comus," &c.

First Appearances: Inledon, the singer, 1790; Charles Kemble, 1794; Mrs. Glover, 1797; G. F. Cooke ("Richard III."), Oct. 31, 1800; Miss Stephens (Countess of Essex), 1812; Miss O'Neill (Lady Becher), 1814; Macready, 1816; W. Farren, 1818; Fanny Kemble, 1829; Adelaide Kemble, 1841. Here Edmund Keane last acted, 1833. Braham's first appearance on the stage was at the old Covent-garden Theatre in 1787.

On Thursday afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by three of the Royal children, and attended by two Ladies in Waiting and two Equerries, visited the smoking ruins of the theatre.

(Three Views of the late Theatre, as altered for the Royal Italian Opera, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 258, April 10, 1847. Next week we shall illustrate the Conflagration of Wednesday last, and engrave the Ruins of this magnificent Theatre.)

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**THE CITY CORPORATION AND THE POLICE BILL.**—The Court of Common Council held a meeting on Monday, when Mr. Woodthorpe produced the report of the committee, which strongly objected to the bill, as creating an infringement of the rights and liberties of the people, increasing the tendency towards centralisation, and making the local authorities of cities and towns the mere agents in the hands of the Minister of the Crown. After several speeches, the council adopted a petition against the bill in the spirit of the report.

**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**—On Wednesday evening, the 27th ult., a *conversazione* of the members of the Bloomsbury branch of this excellent association was held at their house in Queen-square, when the rooms were hung with a collection of the works of eminent modern painters. In the course of the evening Mr. G. Lance delivered a highly-interesting address on painting, divesting the subject of technicalities, and presenting his leading ideas in a popular form, adapted for his, to some extent, juvenile audience. He characterised the essentials of a good picture, illustrating his treatment by reference to the works of the great masters, and showing how many sublime subjects were to be found in the incidents and parables of Holy Writ. Mr. J. W. Inchbold followed with an address on the same subject, in which he drew attention to the great benefits of the institution, more especially in bringing its members in contact with the great truths of Christianity. Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Lance and Mr. Inchbold; and the proceedings terminated.

**NATIONAL REFORMATORY UNION.**—An influential and numerous-attended meeting of the friends of the reformatory movement was held on Saturday last, at the rooms of the Law Amendment Society, Waterloo-place, for the purpose of formally organising an association bearing this title. Amongst those present were Viscount Ebrington, M.P., Lord K. Cecil, M.P., Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., Lord Lovaine, M.P., Sir T. Winnington, M.P., the Hon. Mr. Liddell, M.P., Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., Mr. Adderley, M.P., Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. T. B. L. Baker, manager of the Reformatory at Hardwicke, Gloucestershire; Mr. Bowyer, manager of the New-road Reformatory; Prebendary Fane; the Rev. W. Hatch, Chaplain of the Wandsworth House of Correction; Captain O'Brien, Inspector of Prisons; and many other distinguished supporters of the movement. Mr. T. B. L. Baker was called on to preside. The following are declared to be the objects of the institution:—To collect and diffuse information bearing on the reformation of criminals; to promote the formation of reformatory institutions where needed, and generally to advance the further practical development of the reformatory movement; to consider and promote such legislative measures as are still required for the better care and reformation of youthful offenders; to assist in the placing out and subsequent guardianship of young persons leaving reformatories; to consider and promote means for the employment and restoration to society of discharged prisoners; to promote the practical training and preparation of efficient masters and teachers for reformatory institutions.—Sir S. Northcote read a report from the committee appointed at a preliminary meeting, which stated that they had drawn up and circulated a prospectus explanatory of the objects of the association, and had received the adhesion of a large number of influential persons. The number of those who had already signified their intention of joining the union amounted to upwards of 150. The report was agreed

to *nem. con.* A resolution, to the effect that a deputation should wait upon his Royal Highness Prince Albert to request him to become president of the society, was also agreed to, and the deputation nominated accordingly. The election of the other officers then took place; and, some other formal business having been transacted, the chairman closed the proceedings.

**PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.**—The annual general meeting and thirty-fourth election of this society, which was established in the year 1827, for the relief of aged and infirm printers and their widows, took place at the London Tavern on Monday, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee for the past year, the election of officers for the year ensuing, and the election of seven pensioners on the funds of the society; Mr. William Scott (of Eyre and Spottiswoode's) in the chair. Mr. Hodson, the secretary, read the report, from which it appeared that the mortality in the number of pensioners had been great during the year, eleven having died, seven men and four women. The amount of the capital stock of the society is £6,997 4s. 5d., invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, and £754 3s. 7d. Three per Cent. Consols; in addition to which £156 had been invested during the year, and £50 as a legacy of the late Mrs. McArthur received from her executors. The financial statement showed that the annual subscriptions amounted to £498 13s.; annual subscriptions and donations, £28 10s. 7d.; subscriptions and donations at the annual dinner, £246; which, with interest on stock and balance in-hand last year, made the total receipts £10,075 10s. 8d. The disbursements, including payment of £601 1s. 6d. to pensioners; invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt £156, leaving, after payment of salaries and other expenses, a balance in hand of £43 7s. 9d. Mr. Holland moved, and Mr. Edwards seconded, the adoption of the report, and that it be printed and circulated. Mr. F. Sedgewick gave notice that at the next annual meeting he should move that the time for eligibility of candidates should be twelve years for men and ten years for widows. The following persons were elected pensioners out of a list of twenty-seven candidates:—W. K. Turtle, 5,711; Sarah Sophia Glassup, 3,811; Hannah Fry, 3,810; Thomas Roe, 3,667. Whittingham Pension—Charlotte Case, 3,605.—Franklin Pension—Wm. Harding, 2,851. Fley Pension—Thos. Needham, 2,354. The treasurer, Wm. Clowes, Esq., the committee, and other officers, having been elected, the meeting terminated.

## THE COURT.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, visited the National Gallery, in Trafalgar-square, on Saturday last. In the afternoon her Majesty inspected forty-three of her Guards, invalided from the Crimea, in the Grand Hall of Buckingham Palace. Ten men of the regiment of the Grenadier Guards were first introduced—Colonel Wood, the commanding officer, naming each soldier to her Majesty, together with the different battles in which they had received their wounds. Sixteen of the Coldstream Guards were then and similarly introduced, and lastly seventeen of the Scots Fusilier Guards. Her Majesty questioned all the men about their wounds, the actions where received, and the present state of their health. At the close of the inspection the soldiers were conducted to the lower dining-hall, where dinner was served to them. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner-party.

On Monday the Judge-Advocate-General had an audience of the Queen, and submitted the proceedings of some courts-martial. Prince Albert rode on horseback in the forenoon with the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred; and later in the day his Royal Highness visited the establishment of Messrs. Gray and Davison, in the New-road. In the evening the Queen had a dinner-party.

On Tuesday her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen, at Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode on horseback, attended by Captain the Hon. Dudley De Ros. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, attended by Mr. Gibbs, visited the British Museum.

On Wednesday evening her Majesty and the Princess Royal honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence. Prince Albert went to the meeting of the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi.

On Thursday the Queen visited the ruins of the late Royal Italian Opera. Her Majesty was received by the lessee, Mr. Frederick Gye, and conducted to a point whence she obtained a perfect view of the whole ruin. The Queen graciously expressed her deep sympathy at the catastrophe, and particularly desired to be informed as to the amount of Mr. Gye's personal loss. The Princess Royal accompanied her Majesty. Prince Albert afterwards visited the ruins, on his return from Somerset-house.

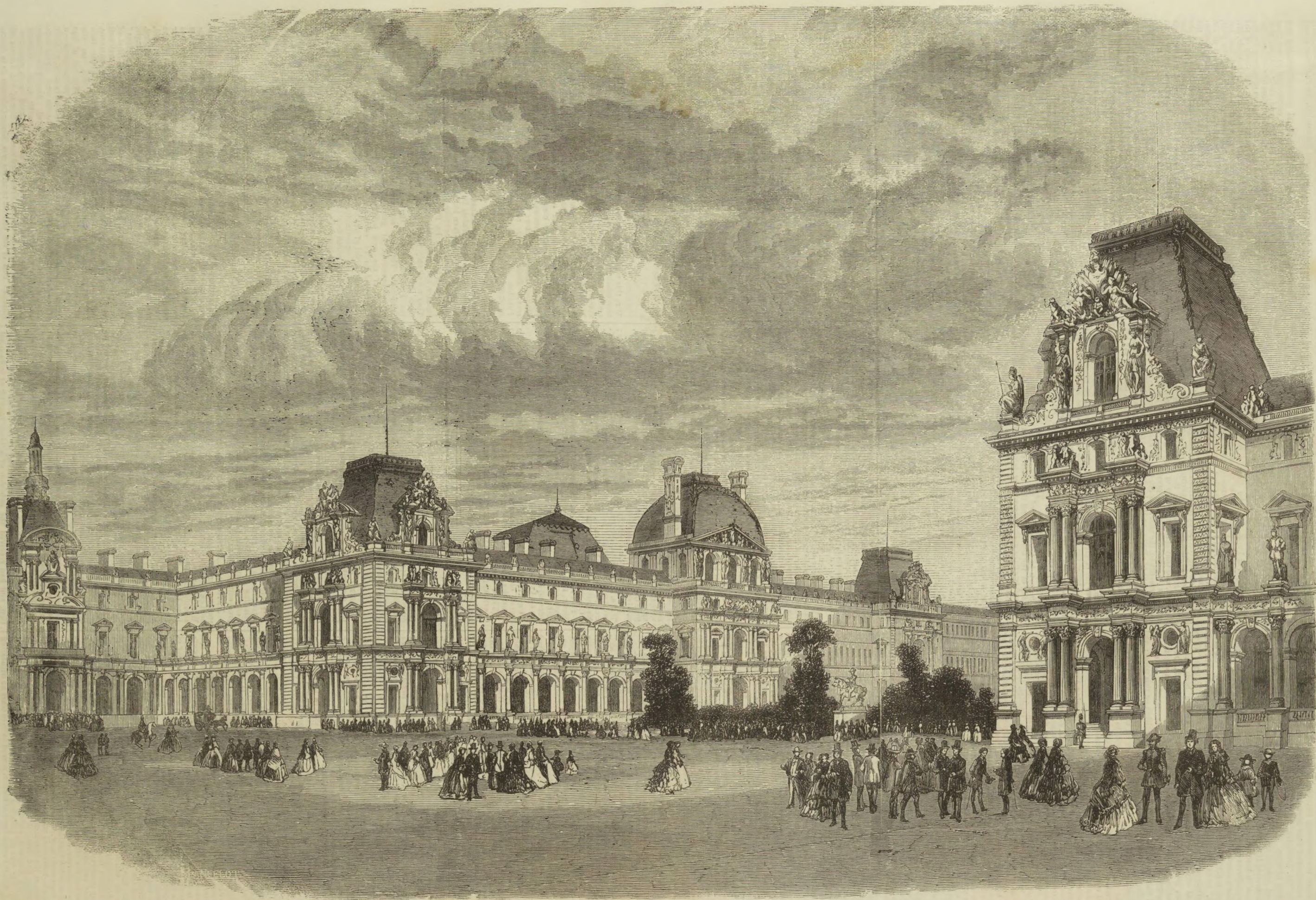
**THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.**—The proximate arrival of the King of the Belgians in this country, on a visit to her Majesty, has been announced. The immediate occasion of the King's visit is in order to be present at the confirmation of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, who is his Majesty's god-daughter. The ceremony will take place in St. George's Chapel at Windsor.

## THE LOUVRE AT PARIS.

WE, this week, engrave the New Court of the Louvre, showing that portion which has been most recently finished, and completes the great square contained within the Carrousel, the façade of the old Louvre, and the new constructions. The buildings which join the Tuileries to the Louvre embrace, on the side of the Rue Rivoli, the Pavillon de Rohan, the grand central Pavillon on the square of the Palais Royal, and the Pavillon at the corner, on what was formerly the Place de l'Oratoire. The Pavillon de Rohan, which is used as barracks by a detachment of the Imperial Guard, is now completed, and has been decorated with eight statues representing Generals of the Republican army; viz.—Marceau, Hoche, Desaix, Kleber; and the Marshals of the Empire—Massena, Soult, Ney, and Lannes. During the last year the Pavillon at the corner of the Oratoire has also been finished, as well as the line of buildings which unites it with the ancient palace. It has been decided by the Emperor that the library of the Louvre and the permanent Exposition should be placed in the transverse line of buildings joining the Pavillon, on the square of the Palais Royal, with that on the Place Napoleon; and a large staircase has been built to give access to the apartments which it contains. Within the space, a portion of which is seen in our illustration, and which is called La Place Napoleon, two green inclosures, like our squares, have been laid out, which it is intended to ornament with statues. They are already planted with trees, and a principal object in introducing them has been to conceal the divergence from the strict parallel of the Pavillon forming the centre of the old Louvre, and that of the Tuileries. They are separated by a large esplanade, and surrounded by a pavement of granite. A similar pavement runs the whole length of the new buildings. In the midst of the Court of the Louvre is to be erected a colossal equestrian statue of Francis I. The plaster model of this statue stands at present on a temporary pedestal, and affords an opportunity of judging of the effect of this production. The buildings which face the Place Napoleon and the Carrousel are surmounted by a balustrade with sixty-three pedestals, on which are as many allegorical groups of statues representing the Sciences, the Arts, Agriculture, Industry, Commerce, the Seasons, &c. Sixty statues of men illustrious in politics, science, literature, the arts, &c., decorate a portion of the balustrade along the galleries of the first floor, and among them are included the most celebrated architects who have aided at various periods in the construction of the Louvre. Two hundred and sixty-one pieces of sculpture have been distributed among one hundred and fifty-five artists, and have cost 1,645,000 francs.

## GRAND BALL GIVEN BY THE MINISTER OF THE UNITED STATES AT PARIS.

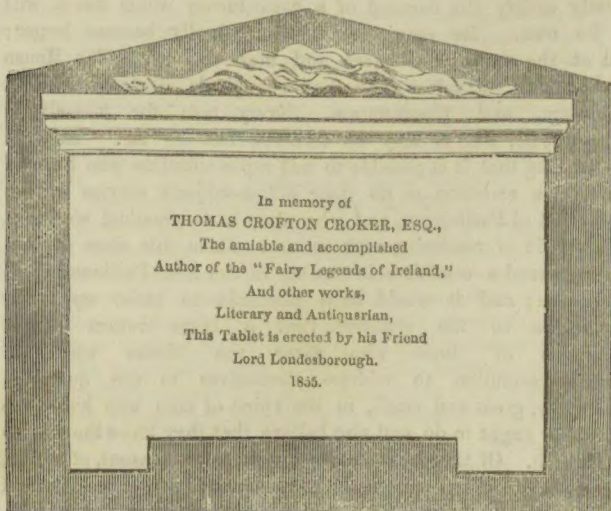
This splendid fête (engraved at page 249) was given at Paris, in commemoration of the anniversary of Washington's birthday—the 22nd of February. It took place in the magnificent apartments of the new Hôtel du Louvre. The saloons were thrown open at ten o'clock; before eleven not less than 500 or 600 persons had arrived, and up to an advanced hour company continued to flow in. The ball-room, which is one of the finest in Paris, was most brilliantly lighted. At the further end, and immediately over the gallery where the orchestra was stationed, hung the portrait of Washington, surrounded by the American eagle, and by clusters of flags, with the well-known "stars and stripes." On the right was the portrait of Franklin, and on the left that of Lafayette, in richly-gilt frames, and adorned with similar national emblems. At the other extremity, immediately over the entrance, was the portrait of President Pierce. To the right was the full-length likeness of the Empress of the French, and on the left that of the Emperor. In the ante-room the Minister of the United States, and the gentlemen who acted as commissaires—a rosette of blue ribbon on the breast being the distinctive mark of their office—received the company. The refreshment-rooms were amply supplied, and the attendance all that could be desired. Among the guests were members of the Cabinet and of the diplomatic corps. General Canrobert, who arrived about eleven o'clock, attracted much attention. He appeared in plain evening dress and wore the Star of the Legion of Honour. One of the earliest to arrive was Signor Calderon de la Barca, who was so long Spanish Minister at Washington. On the whole, the fête was one of the most brilliant of the season.



NEW COURT OF THE LOUVRE, PARIS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE LATE THOMAS CROFTON CROKER, F.S.A.

The little and interesting old church of Kirby Wharf, near Tadcaster, in Yorkshire, stands at the corner of Grimston Park, and is the place of family worship of Lord Lonsborough. His Lordship has recently erected in it a tablet, honourable alike to his kindly feeling and good taste,



MONUMENT TO THE LATE THOMAS CROFTON CROKER, F.S.A.

to the memory of the late Mr. Crofton Croker, to whom he had long been much attached, and who was one of the little circle of literary and antiquarian friends whom Lord Lonsborough delighted to assemble at his house in the north. This monument, which is placed on the wall exactly opposite his Lordship's pew, is chaste and simple in design, its only ornament being a palm branch.

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES BY FRENCH ARTISTS.

WE are happy to learn that the above Exhibition which has been opened in Liverpool, at the Academy Rooms, Old Post-office-place, has been emi-

nently successful; the rooms being crowded day after day with fashionable visitors.

The "Horse Fair," by Mlle. Rosa Bonheur, which forms part of the Exhibition, is, of course, the principal attraction. The collection contains 215 pictures, the work of more than one hundred artists, including the most eminent names of the French school. Amongst the pictures are fine specimens of Delaroche, Vernet, Scheffer, Biard, Auguste Bonheur, Plassan, Dubuffe, Ed. Frere, Isabeau, Trayer, Chavet, and others—whose performances we have had the opportunity of appreciating at the Exhibition in Pall mall. Upon the present occasion we shall direct our attention more particularly to the works by artists who now are exhibiting for the first time in England. Foremost is M. Brion, whose "Raft on the Rhine" occupies the place of honour, and is well worthy of such distinction. The scene is one familiar to all Continental travellers. A large raft, a quarter of a mile long, is descending the river, with its population of Black Forest peasantry; the time is early morning, when the vapours still hang over the horizon, and give a fantastic appearance to distant objects. The muscular figures of the men directing the course of the immense raft are drawn with a vigour, correctness, and originality, which reveal at once an artist who is destined to attain a high position in the arts. Equally remarkable is M. Breton, in the "Masquerade of the Portel Archers" on St. Sebastian the patron saint's day. Like Brion's, his style is novel; and we think them both very valuable additions to the list of contributions to the Exhibition.

In genre subjects we remark the "Nursery Scene" of M. Trayer, who reminds us of our own Frith. We engrave a fine work by M. Trayer—"The Industrious Needlewomen."

Amongst landscape-painters, is M. Tournemine, who has contributed some beautiful little pictures, with figures very correctly painted: they are charming reminiscences of the Danube. Mr. Charles Muller, whose two large pictures formed the chief attraction in the Large Room of the Universal Exhibition in Paris, has sent a fine picture, the subject the three ages, drawn in his usual correct manner, combined with fresh colouring and delicacy of expression, which are not often found amongst French painters. Toulemouche, Duval, Palizzi, and others, have contributed works of much interest; and the Exhibition altogether is superior in importance and merit to any former collection of the French school which we have yet seen in England.

HEINRICH HEINE.

THE death of Heinrich Heine, which occurred on the 18th ultimo, leaves a vacancy in the world of Continental literature. Although for eight years he has been reported in a dying condition, his activity has never ceased; and on the arrival of each successive season we have been accustomed to expect the appearance of one more volume from the pen of the most reckless and facile of contemporary wits. Even his lengthened



THE LATE HEINRICH HEINE.

illness had given a new impulse to his fancy; and he who had laughed without scruple at everything which was deemed serious in his fellow-men found also an inexhaustible source of mirth in his own dilapidated state. The wild pleasantries which are attributed to Rabelais on his deathbed are as nothing to the long deliberate scoff with which Heinrich Heine surveyed his own gradual descent into the grave. It was not that he blinded himself to the horrors of his situation; shut up as he was on the second story of a house in Paris, ultimately deprived of the sight of one eye, and scarcely having the use of the other, and finding in opium alone a solace to his pain, he actually loved to intensify the consciousness of his own agonies, mental and bodily, by minutely describing them; and then came the strange inward laugh, so often expressed before in mocking verse and epigrammatic prose.

The date of Heine's birth, according to the best authority, was the 13th of December, 1799, and the place where the event occurred was Dusseldorf, on the Rhine. His father, who belonged to the Jewish persuasion, was a merchant in moderate circumstances; but he had a wealthy relative in the person of his uncle, Solomon Heine, the banker of Hamburg, to whom he was indebted for his education. In 1819 he commenced the study of jurisprudence at Bonn; but soon showed a preference of literature to law, which manifested itself both in short poems and in two tragedies, entitled "Almansa" and "Katharina," which but for their connection with a name afterwards rendered famous would now be forgotten altogether. In 1820 Bonn was exchanged for Gottingen; but his career at the latter University was interrupted by a residence of nearly three years at Berlin, where he mixed with fashionable literary society. When he returned to Gottingen, in 1823, he seems to have resumed his legal studies with some vigour, for he quitted the University two years afterwards with the title of "Doctor of Law."

It was in the year 1826 that the literary reputation of Heinrich Heine really commenced. In that year he published the first volume of his "Reisebilder" (Pictures of Travel), which he completed in 1829, and which narrated, in the fantastical manner peculiar to himself, his travels in Germany, Italy, and England, for which last-named country he professed the deepest detestation. The religious sentiment—which is so much more visibly manifested in our island than on the Continent—was naturally distasteful to a wit who was never so well pleased as when he could give loose to his profligacy with a freedom on which none of his contemporaries would have ventured.

The "Reisebilder" may be accepted as the type of Heine's general manner, in both prose and verse; for, though he continued writing till within little more than a year of his death, his idiosyncrasy never varied. To know the "Reisebilder," therefore, is to know Heine; and we may take the opportunity of informing those of our readers who, not being masters of German, are still anxious to become acquainted with a writer of such European renown, that a very fair (though not always accurate) translation of the book, by Mr. C. G. Leland, has been lately published at Philadelphia.

In 1827 Heine brought out his "Buch der Lieder" (Book of Songs), in which the short lyrical pieces contained in the first two volumes of the "Reisebilder" were reprinted, together with others that had previously been scattered about in various directions. The poetry of Heine is perhaps even more worthy of study than his prose. In the latter he shows himself, to a great degree, a sort of flippant Frenchman; but the mixture of deep feeling and persiflage in his short songs is a peculiarity which is not to be found in any other writer.

"Other bards," says a critic in the *Athenaeum*, in an article published about a year ago, "have passed from grave to gay within the compass of one work; but the art of constantly showing two natures within the small limit of perhaps three ballad verses was reserved for Herr Heine. No one like him understands how to build up a little edifice of the tenderest and most refined sentiment for the mere pleasure of knocking it down with a last line. No man like him approaches his reader with doleful countenance,



"THE INDUSTRIOUS NEEDLEWOMEN."—PAINTED BY M. TRAYER.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF FRENCH ARTISTS.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 9.—5th Sunday in Lent. Rizzio assassinated, 1566.  
 MONDAY, 10.—Sir Hugh Myddelton died, 1689.  
 TUESDAY, 11.—Benjamin West died, 1820.  
 WEDNESDAY, 12.—St. Gregory. Chelsea Hospital founded, 1682.  
 THURSDAY, 13.—Earl Grey born, 1764. Dr. Priestley born, 1738.  
 FRIDAY, 14.—Cambridge Term ends.  
 SATURDAY, 15.—Oxford Term ends.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 15, 1856.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 45	4 5	4 25	4 50	5 5	5 25	5 45
4 5	5 15	5 40	6 5	6 30	6 55	7 15
5 15	6 40	7 10	8 15	9 10	9 45	10 15

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FOREIGN POSTAGE.—As newspapers sent to most parts of Europe are subject to a heavy postage, and charged by weight, copies of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, printed on thin paper, may now be had, if specially ordered, for transmission abroad.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, MARCH 15,

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

WILL CONTAIN

## LARGE ENGRAVINGS

(WITH AUTHENTIC PORTRAITS)

OF THE

## COUNCIL OF WAR,

AND THE

## PEACE CONFERENCE, AT PARIS;

ALSO,

## ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE

## DESTRUCTION OF COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE BY FIRE,

ON WEDNESDAY LAST.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1856.

THERE is an interest, entirely apart from local or personal considerations, which renders the Boston election a fitting subject for general notice, and this is the interest which the people of England are gradually learning to take in a due selection of representatives. The excitement of two years of war, the avoidable disasters which have awakened the national indignation, the stern investigations which have followed those disasters, and the unanimous concurrence of the people in the conviction that our administrative system has been grossly and coarsely bad, have united to produce in the popular mind a distrust of a large portion of those who have appropriated to themselves the title of "public men." The plausible conventionalities which has so long induced Englishmen to fold their arms, and to trust their welfare and the honour of their country, if not implicitly to any set of Ministers, at least to the presumed vigilance of Parliament in the aggregate, has lost no small part of its influence; and men are disposed to ask themselves what is the rationality of supposing that, while they know numbers of their so-called representatives to be careless, inefficient, prejudiced, or incapable, a united body of such men should be found watchful and intelligent guardians of the public weal.

The simple question which every elector, no matter his politics, should ask himself, when he is considering his reply to canvassers, is this:—What does he want in his representative? Let the elector have the courage to answer this question honestly and in plain language. Does he want a highly-connected gentleman, with pleasant manners and some recollections of the Latin grammar, to rise occasionally in the course of the Session, and deliver a neat speech, with appropriate action, and a welcome quotation? Such men are to be had for the asking, and indeed without it. Does he want a fierce orator, pledged to remodel everything in the world, from the Queen's sceptre to the truncheon of policeman A. 450, to make the budget as simple as a bill of parcels, to render the law as clear as a notice to quit, and to reduce the taxation of the country to such duties as shall be so light as to become pleasures? There are also a host of men who will promise him this, and much more, at the briefest notice. Does he want for representative an elegant young officer, whose toilet is rather more irreproachable than his spoken or written language, and whose logic is that of the mess-room, and who fascinates his lady constituents upon the rare occasions when he can bring himself to flutter them by a visit? The service can afford a plentiful supply of such statesmen; and, as we are likely to have rather a glut of Crimean heroes returned upon our hands, there will be ample choice for the intelligent electors. Finally, does he want a barrister, who will get up his speeches as if their subjects were cases, who will argue them with whatever ability he may possess, and who (according to his temperament) will either assail or support the Minister, until his talents are discovered, and rewarded with a place? There are not above a hundred and twenty of such gentlemen in the present House of Commons; but, if the nation desires more, the Inns of Court swarm with rising men. The elector, therefore, has but to answer

the question we have suggested, and then choose from amid the varieties of legislator which will be submitted to his notice.

But, from the present tone of the popular mind, it seems improbable that a candidate of any of the above types will in future exactly satisfy the demand of a constituency which has a will of its own. Its requirement will gradually become larger; and at the same time more and more defined. The House of Commons is felt to be rich enough in orators, dandies, wind-bags, and placehunters. Every man for himself is a good rule, but it may be followed out too far. Electors are learning that it is possible to find representatives who have an honourable ambition to do their fellow-subjects service in the high court of Parliament, and who, also, have practical views as to the mode of rendering such service. From this class of men we apprehend a considerable number of the next Parliament will be chosen; and it would be a platitude to insist upon the importance to the country that a large return should be made of those who enter the House with an earnest resolution to address themselves to the questions of the day, great and small, in the spirit of men who know the work they ought to do, and also believe that they know the way to set about it. Of the election at Boston there are reasons, of course, why we should speak only in the most general terms; but it would be affectation to pass without notice a contest in which the principles for which this Journal has contended were especially urged by one of the candidates as his political profession of faith.

THE result of Sir De Lacy Evans's motion for a Select Committee "to examine evidence, and report to the House, on the expediency of abolishing the system of sale and purchase of commissions in the Army," must be highly satisfactory to those who take an interest in that question. Much as the House of Commons may dislike to give way to public opinion, even when that opinion is uttered by the universal newspaper press, it has prudently come round to the conclusion that the system must be reformed. The speeches of the gallant General, and of Lord Goderich, who seconded the motion, were unanswerable; and, although Mr. F. Peel and two or three military members of the House stood up in defence of the system, they were utterly unable to make out a plausible case in favour of it. Of course, Mr. Peel was opposed to the system "in theory." If the whole of our army could be disbanded to-day and reconstituted to-morrow, he would willingly vote in favour of the proposed change; but he entertains the most profound respect for "the majesty of use and wont." The army has existed in its present form upwards of one hundred and fifty years; the system of purchase has coexisted with it during all that time; and, therefore, he does not like to see any innovation. Another argument against alteration—which ought to have come from the Manchester school, rather than from the Treasury bench—is the cost of the proposed reform. Mr. F. Peel tried to frighten Parliament from meddling with the present system because its abolition will cost the country nearly half a million a year more than at present. That consideration may possibly have some weight with men who confound niggardliness with economy; but it is not likely to go far with a people who have seen the cost of the army trebled during the last three years without a word of complaint. What the nation demands is that the army shall be efficient. Let that only be properly secured and there will be no disposition to grudge the requisite cost.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. F. C. Wintour to Hawerby, near Louth; the Rev. R. C. Cavell to St. Swinith's, Norwich; the Rev. J. Homan to Sapcote, Leicestershire; the Rev. H. J. Horder, M.A., to Kingsdown, near Sittingbourne; the Rev. C. W. Heaton to Plumpton, near Tovey; the Rev. C. Bowen to St. Mary's, Chester; the Rev. E. Rice to Great Risington, Gloucestershire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. T. C. Barker to Spilsbury, near Oxford; the Rev. W. Featherstonhaugh to Edmondbury, near Stanhope; the Rev. L. Gregory to Oadby, near Leicester; the Rev. W. W. Kirby to Appledore with Ebony, near Tenterden; the Rev. T. Rowland to Penant, Montgomeryshire; the Rev. T. H. Button to Newlyn, near Truro; the Rev. J. L. Morris to Fillingby, near Coventry. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. W. Cobb to Shoulton, near Deal; the Rev. E. Palin to Summertown, near Oxford; the Rev. J. H. Thompson, M.A., to Cradley, near Stourbridge.

A TESTIMONIAL of esteem and respect, amounting to £403 18s., has been presented to the Rev. G. D. Hill, late Assistant-Minister at St. Philip's Chapel, Regent-street.

ACONITE AND HORSE-RADISH.—With the view of instructing the public in the distinctive appearances between Aconite and Horse-radish, there have been placed in the Museum at Kew, specimens of the two roots side by side. In the Museum at the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, also, specimens of the roots of the two plants (in fluid) are shown, with an interesting addition, viz., roots of the Aconite from the garden at Dingwall, where the late fatal occurrence took place. The latter were obtained by Dr. MacLagan.

BAZAAR IN REGENT'S-PARK.—The committee of the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton are about to hold a bazaar and fancy fair in aid of the funds of the institution; for this purpose the Toxophilite Society have kindly granted the use of their grounds adjoining the Botanical Gardens, Regent's-park. The hospital has lately been enlarged, so that 230 in-door patients are now accommodated instead of 90. So large an increase has made a sensible addition to the expenditure, and the committee hope to aid the funds considerably by the bazaar. Her Majesty has graciously accorded her patronage to the undertaking.

THE PROPOSED ROAD THROUGH ST. JAMES'S-PARK.—The Committee appointed to consider the various plans for making a road through St. James's-park met on Tuesday for the first time. The Committee consists of the following members:—Sir B. Hall (in the chair), Lord J. Manners, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Disraeli, Lord R. Grosvenor, Lord Hotham, Sir J. Paxton, Mr. R. Stephenson, Sir John Shelley, Mr. Hutchins, Colonel Boldero, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Colonel Wilson Patten, and Mr. R. M. Milnes. Mr. Pennefather, architect to the office of Woods and Forests, explained the plans he had prepared for a communication between Pall-mall and Westminster. The first plan was for a road commencing at Pall-mall to the road in the Mall, the cost of which would be £50,380. This would include an iron bridge over the ornamental water in St. James's-park. The bridge itself would cost about £20,000, and be about ten or eleven feet above the water. Another plan was from Cleveland-row, by Lord Ellesmere's stables, advancing in front of Bridgewater House, through Lord Sidney's and Sir John Patten's, into the Green-park, by return to the south, coming to the front of Buckingham Palace. The expense of this line would be £163,200. This line would involve an actual severance of the Green-park. The greater part of the expense would be in the purchase of the property. Another line was proposed commencing at Waterloo-place, between the Column into the Mall, and thence to Storey's-gate. For that line there were two estimates—one, supposing the Duke of York's Column were left standing, would be £4800; and a second, assuming it to be removed to some other spot, would be £12,800. A builder had undertaken to take the column down, and rebuild it on any spot within a quarter of a mile, for £5000. Including the road from the Mall to Storey's-gate, the total expense, supposing the Duke of York's Column were moved, would be £25,800, and not £17,800. After receiving these plans the committee adjourned.

pours into the ear a tale of secret sorrow, and, when the sympathies are enlisted, surprises his confidant with a horse laugh." It is scarcely necessary to state that the poetry of the "Reisebilder" will be found (for the most part) very well done in Mr. Leland's translation.

In 1831, when the revolution of the preceding year had made Paris the most promising city to the political aspirants of the Continent, Heine visited the French metropolis, which thenceforward became his permanent residence. Here he wrote his "Salon," his "Romantische Schule" (Romantic School); two collections of poems, respectively entitled "Neue Gedichte" and "Romanzen;" a book on Büchner, which appeared in 1840; and the "Vermischte Schriften" (Miscellaneous Writings), which he published in 1854. In the mean while the excessive freedom—political and religious—of his productions had rendered him an object of animadversion to the authorities of "fatherland;" and his writings, including not only those already published, but all that might be published in future, were proscribed by the German Diet in 1835.

Had the offences of Heine been confined to attacks on the German Governments and orthodox religion, he might still have held a high position among the chiefs of the ultra-Liberal party. But the manner in which he ridiculed Büchner, who was an earnest labourer in the Republican cause, and an exile at Paris like himself, compromised him for ever with the democratic enthusiasts, and he thus found himself isolated altogether—scarcely less obnoxious to the Liberals than to the friends of Absolutism. Even during the lifetime of Büchner (after whose death the offensive book was published) charges of venality were made against Heine; and there is no doubt that from 1836 to the fall of Guizot in 1848 he received an annual stipend of 4000fr. from the French Government, though this fact alone does not prove that he sold either his words or his silence.

About the year 1850 an opinion was spread about Europe that Heine had renounced the Pantheism of which he appeared so ardent an advocate in his younger days, and had embraced more positive religion, though so vague was the rumour that Catholics and Protestants vied with each other in claiming him as a convert. To this story of conversion he makes special allusion in the "Geständnisse" (Confessions), which are contained in the first volume of the "Vermischte Schriften," his last published work. The appearance of this book must greatly have disappointed those of the religious world who had begun to exult in the acquisition of so renowned a proselyte; for, in the first place, the creed which he acknowledges is little more than a sort of abstract Deism, accompanied by a profound respect for the Moslem institutions; in the second place, the undiminished levity and profanity of the writer leave room for serious doubt whether he was in earnest about any creed at all, and was not rather bent upon once more mystifying a world he had so often mystified before. An impartial observer will probably come to the conclusion that Heine was never really in earnest about anything.

The London reader may take interest in the fact that about the year 1846 Heine composed a ballet for Mr. Lumley on the subject of "Faust," in which he adheres more closely than Goethe to the old legend. It was never produced—indeed, no manager in his senses would ever think of producing it—but it has been published, with a prefatory disquisition, as a work by itself.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD  
HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM.  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 4, 1856.

Month	Corrected Barometer at 9 A.M. 181 feet above sea level.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Rain in Inches. Read at 10 P.M.	Mean Tem- perature of Wet Bulb.	Exposi- ture.	In the Night.	In the Day.	Amount of Ozone. (0-10)	Mean amount of Cloud. (0-10)
Feb. 27	30.294	57.4	43.6	48.9	0.000	45.3	46.2	7	0	5.5	
" 28	30.390	49.8	42.4	45.0	0.000	43.0	43.4	1	5	9.9	
" 29	30.416	47.7	37.2	42.3	0.012	42.0	41.5	1	1	9.5	
Mar. 1	30.539	46.0	37.8	42.1	0.000	40.6	40.1	7	5	10.0	
" 2	30.464	47.8	41.5	43.9	0.000	41.7	41.6	6	8	9.4	
" 3	30.510	43.0	38.3	40.5	0.000	37.9	37.3	9	2	9.6	
" 4	30.468	39.9	32.4	36.1	0.000	34.8	34.1	3	0	9.9	
Mean	30.440	47.4	39.0	42.7	0.012	40.8	40.6	4.9	3	9.1	

The range of temperature during the week was 25.0.

The Weather.—Fine, but mostly overcast; with the barometer at an extraordinary height.

The direction of the wind was—on the 27th, W., became W.N.W. at 9h. a.m., N.W. at 10h. 30m., moving to N. by E. at noon, N.N.W. at 12h. 15m. p.m., N.W. at 1h. p.m.; remaining N.W. till 12h. 15m. a.m., on 28th, when it became N.N.W., and again N.W. at 6h. p.m.; moving through the N. to N.N.E. at 2h. 30m. on the 29th, to N.E. at 2h. 45m. a.m., to N.E. by E. at 4h. 30m. a.m., E.N.E. at 10h. a.m., and back to N.E. at 3h. 30m. p.m.; in which quarter it remained till 2h. a.m. on the 1st of March, when E.N.E. becoming E. by N. at 6h. a.m., N.N.E. at 9h. a.m., N. at 10h. 45m. a.m., N.N.W. at 8h. p.m., N. at 10h. 45m. p.m., N.N.E. at 11h. 30m. p.m.; on the 2nd was N.E., becoming E.N.E. at 4h. a.m., again N.E. at 5h. a.m., in which quarter it remained throughout the 2nd, and the 3rd, and till 2h. a.m. on the 4th, when N.N.E. becoming N.E. by E. at 6h. 15m. a.m., N. at 7h. a.m., N.E. at 7h. 15m. a.m., N.N.E. at 7h. 30m. a.m., N.N.W. at 10h. 15m. a.m., N.W. at 12h. 45m. p.m., W. at 4h. 45m. p.m., W.S.W. at 5h. 45m. p.m., S.W. at 6h. 50m. p.m., in which quarter it remained. E. J. LOWE.

THE TIPPERARY JOINT-STOCK BANK.—Tuesday being the day appointed for the hearing of the petition filed by Messrs. Murrough and Kennedy, at the suit of Rafferty, a shareholder in the Tipperary Bank, praying that the company might be placed under the provisions of the Joint-Stock Winding-up Act, the court was crowded by parties interested in the case. After hearing counsel the Master of the Rolls proceeded to deliver judgment, and having reviewed in general terms the case as it was brought before him, pronounced it to be a fraud of so gigantic a character that no living being had ever seen anything like it. He read extracts from the report issued by the bank to the shareholders at a meeting held on the 1st February, 1856, in which it was stated that the assets of the company were equal to £100,000, whereas it appeared to him that their assets would not exceed £25,000. That Mr. James Sadleir, the sole manager and director, had permitted his brother, the late Mr. John Sadleir, to overdraw £200,000, by which the bank had become a defaulter to the amount of £400,000, whilst at that very period, on the 1st February last, Mr. James Sadleir declared the payment of a dividend at the rate of six per cent to the shareholders, carrying over £9000 and upwards to the reserved fund, which was represented to be £17,000, and further representing the bank to be in a flourishing state. In conclusion, his Honour said he could have no difficulty in complying with the petition, that the company should be wound up, and that it should stand dissolved from that day. His Honour also referred to the Master to appoint a solicitor in the cause, taking care that no solicitor having connection in any way with Mr. James Sadleir, or with the drawing up of the report of the bank read on the 1st February, 1856, should be appointed to the office.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.—At the annual meeting of the Manchester Botanical Society, Mr. James Heywood, M.P., moved "That the society's gardens at Old Trafford should be opened to the proprietors and subscribers from 2.30 p.m., until dusk every Sunday." The motion was seconded by Mr. R. N. Phillips, and opposed by the Rev. J. Bardsley, Professor Williamson, and others. A poll resulted in 293 votes for and 362 against the motion. As the motion would require, by the rules, a majority of two-thirds of the votes, it was consequently lost by a greater majority than the above numbers would indicate. At the first meeting at which the motion was made, some years ago, only three persons supported it; but last year there was a majority for the opening, though not the majority of two-thirds, required by the rules. The advocates for opening the gardens on Sundays have therefore lost ground this year as compared with last. The number of persons voting on the present occasion was 240 for, and 297 against, the motion. About 100 more members voted this year than last, and about 100 who voted last year have not voted this, of whom the numbers for and against are pretty equally divided.—*Manchester Guardian.*

ILL HEALTH OF MR. BRIGHT.—Mr. Bright's health is so unsatisfactory as to compel him to abstain for a time from attendance upon his Parliamentary duties. His medical attendant has absolutely prohibited him from attending to business of any description for some months to come. In a letter to Mr. George Wilson, he says—"The truth of the matter is this: for fifteen years I have worked, chiefly in public affairs, with very little relaxation, and now I discover that the brain has had too much exercise and the body too little. I have been to London twice since the opening of the Session, but have found myself quite unable to attend the House of Commons. My medical advisers strongly urge me to give up all attention to business for three months, and to spend the time in seeking relief in a Continental journey."

DEATH OF ANOTHER CHEAP NEWSPAPER.—The fierce competition in low prices which has for some time existed amongst the Liverpool newspapers has at length had its effects. On Saturday last the *Liverpool Times*, the oldest newspaper in that town, in announcing its last issue, contained a long but well-written valedictory address. The *Times* was originally a weekly paper, but latterly it was published tri-weekly, at the reduced price of three half-pence. For many years past it has been conducted by Mr. Thomas Baines, son of the late Mr. Edward Baines, M.P. for Leeds, and brother of Mr. Matthew Talbot Baines, the present member for that borough.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE topic of conversation, in London at least, this week is the repetition on Wednesday of the catastrophe of the 20th September, 1808, when Covent-garden Theatre was destroyed by fire. The magnificent theatre, the finest we had, is in ruins. We have not, however, the species of consolation which the London of 1808 had, in witnessing the destruction of one of its ornaments. The old theatre was burned after the performance of a play, and the conflagration was attributed to an accident legitimately connected with the business of the stage. The play had been "Pizarro," and it was supposed that the wadding of some of the guns fired at John Kemble (when, as *Rolla*, he saved the child) had lodged in the scenery. This was an accident, but it could not be called one for which anybody was to blame. But Smirke's building has fallen disgracefully. A quack benefit, protracted throughout a whole day—Bartholomew Fair fashion—was followed by the dull folly, and, later, by the vulgar debauchery, of a masked ball. Whether a chandelier, overheated by being kept burning an enormous time, fired the place, or whether some of the vulgarians, who remained drinking and smoking (English notions of a *bal masqué*!) until a late hour, did the mischief with their tobacco-lights, in drunkenness or in mischief, was at first in doubt, but the former cause seems now to be recognised as that which led to the lamentable result. But, in any case, Covent-garden Theatre has fallen the victim to a low device for attracting a crowd; and a disgusting revel (incidents of which may be gathered from Thursday's police-reports) ends the history of the most beautiful *salle* in London—and, indeed, of Covent-garden Theatre; for we can hardly imagine that it will be rebuilt. While we write there is no reason to believe that any loss of life has occurred; and, in this respect, the event is a subject of congratulation when we compare it with the fire of 1808, when no less than thirty persons were killed by the falling of the roof and otherwise. The *Covent-garden Journal* remarks that the Bedford Hotel, and also the Piazza, were saved by the strong party-wall that isolated them from the theatre. It is gratifying to record that, a second time, these celebrated houses have been preserved, close as was the terrific mass of fire. Let us add—for it is never too early to speak of those who require aid—that the actors and actresses here, as at the recently-burned Pavilion, have suffered severely, as have humble *employés* of the house. There seems to have been neglect of their own interests on the part of the proprietors, who are fearful losers from the theatre having been devoted to an unworthy purpose.

The topic of conversation in Paris is the speech of his Majesty the Emperor, on the opening of the Legislative Assembly. The Emperor congratulates his subjects on the improvement in the state of France since he last convoked the Assembly. He alludes to "the great feat of arms which decided a desperate struggle," to the ease with which a third war-loan was obtained, and adds that labour never was more active, nor the revenues more considerable. Of the visit of our own Sovereign, his Majesty says: "The Queen of Great Britain, desirous of giving a proof of her confidence, of her esteem for our country, to render our relations more intimate, visited France. The enthusiastic welcome she met with must have convinced her how deep were the sentiments inspired by her presence, and that they were of a nature to strengthen the alliance of the two nations." In referring to the Peace Conference the Emperor is equally prepared, if necessary, again to draw the sword, or to extend the hand to those with whom we have honourably fought. The announcement that a preliminary treaty of peace has been signed confirms the hopes of those who desire a pacification at the present moment, but may not be, in reality, any very onward step—the battle of the negotiations is yet to come. Meantime the Russians are removing all the buoys and landmarks in the Baltic, and extinguishing all the lighthouses—inhabitable preparations for the reception of our advanced squadron.

The Earl of Albemarle has done a service to humanity in bringing before the House of Lords the subject of the use of torture for the collection of the revenue of the East India Company. That such means were employed, was, when the topic was first brought up, denied by the Company's officials and tools with a solemn audacity that was almost convincing. But still the investigation was pushed, and now the case is proved to the confutation of the most determined assertor of the virtues of the Company—its Chairman himself—at whose "ready indignation" Mr. Roebuck scoffed to his face, the other night, in the most unkind manner, warning the House of Commons to pay no heed to it. Lord Albemarle has demanded returns, which were reluctantly consented to by the Government. They will have to be procured from India, and there will, of course, be no undue speed in furnishing them. If the Lords take up the cause of outraged humanity, they will deserve better of India than her so-called friends, who clamour against the annexation of Oude, or, in other words, the delivery of an oppressed population from a foolish, cruel, and grinding tyranny.

While our own Eastern system awaits reform, it is significant to see Turkey proceeding to the most important alterations in her whole domestic policy. On paper, at least, the Turkish revolution is complete. The Sultan's firman has been read to his notables, and is an extraordinary document. Equality of rights is given to the Christians; the requirements of their different churches are to be accorded; and, better still, their clergy are forbidden to levy contributions. The public service is to be open to all who are qualified for it; taxation is to be equal; and all the Sultan's subjects are to be liable to the conscription. Christians, and even foreigners, are to be allowed to possess land. Taxes are to be no longer farmed (an immense social step); roads are to be made by the State; and there is to be a Turkish Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is to publish an annual Budget. It is a magnificent firman, and ought to be printed in letters of gold, and hung up in the divan of every believer; for, if a quarter of what is promised be carried out, Turkey has flung back her *kismet* for half a century; and if she can but get rid of her Koran and its faith—a reform which, after this one, seems not impossible—she may take her place as a new Power, about to begin a race instead of ending one.

Among home subjects is the report of Colonel Wynne (made to the Board of Trade) that the Yarmouth and Lowestoff branches of the Eastern Counties railway are utterly unsafe. He has been officially examining the line, and states that on one viaduct the timbers were so rotten that they could be dug out with a spade, like garden mould. But this, it seems, has been repaired. But the general condition may be inferred from what had gone even beyond the endurance of officials themselves. Were the public protected by a Minister with sufficient powers the dangerous lines would be instantly closed; but neither the Board of Trade nor the Home Secretary appears to possess such power; and the only thing that the press can do is to lay the fact before the public. This is really not enough for safety; for many will never read, and many will never heed, the warning; and many more will indulge the habitual hope that it will not be on their trip that the smash will come. But it is equally the duty of the journalist to call attention to the alarming notification.

**GREAT PITMEN'S FEAST.**—An extraordinary and interesting demonstration took place at Chilton-moor, near Durham, on Saturday, when Frances, Marchioness of Londonderry, assembled nearly four thousand men, employed in her collieries, on the moor, and entertained them with a liberal feast, consisting of an abundance of roast beef and mutton, plum-pudding, potatoes, and strong beer. Earl Vane occupied the chair. The Marchioness addressed the company at considerable length, addressing herself especially to the homely sympathies of her hearers, and was frequently interrupted with loud applause. A coalheaver then addressed the Marchioness in the name of his fellow-workmen, and proposed her Ladyship's health, which was drunk with great enthusiasm. [We shall, next week, present our readers with an engraving of this stupendous next week.]

Report says that it is the intention of the Duke of Norfolk to close Arundel Castle—at all events for a year or two, if not permanently.

## THE BOSTON ELECTION.

THE active proceedings in the contest for the representation of this borough did not begin till the latter end of last week, the writ not having been moved for till Friday evening. On Saturday Lieutenant-Colonel Sleight made his appearance in the town, and addressed a small audience from the balcony of the Red Lion inn, at five o'clock; and at seven o'clock he held a public meeting at the Dolphin inn, which was but thinly attended.

On the same evening, at eight o'clock, a large and influential meeting of the supporters of Mr. Ingram was held at the Lord Nelson inn—Captain W. Richardson in the chair.

Mr. INGRAM, having been introduced, rose amidst loud applause, and said:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—This is not the first time I have had the honour to address the inhabitants of this ancient borough, and I sincerely hope it may not be the last by many hundreds (Cheers). I hope in a few days to have to thank you for returning me as your representative in the House of Commons; for the result of my canvass, so far as it has gone, has told me that it is not unlikely you will return me (Cheers). During the last few days I have been out amongst my friends, and I must be allowed to say that I have had nothing but a walk of triumph from one end of the borough to the other (Cheers). I have not throughout my canvass heard a single word to give me pain; and, even were the contest to end now, I should have no cause to regret that I have come amongst you to solicit the honour of representing you in Parliament. Indeed, I cannot be too grateful for the very kind and flattering reception which has been accorded me by my old schoolfellows and friends of twenty or twenty-five years since. I am not going to detain you with a long address, but at the same time I think it only right that upon this occasion I should say something as to what you may expect from me, and what I am sure I shall fulfil if you do me the honour to elect me. As I have already stated, you will ever find me in the ranks of the friends of progress. I shall feel it my duty to support by every means in my power the establishment of a system of national education, by which every one may be benefited, the moral and social condition of the people improved, and talent, be it found in what rank it may, be brought forward alike to the advantage of the possessor and the benefit of the country (Cheers). I am a sincere friend to the great principle of local self-government, which has done much to raise this country to greatness, and it will ever be my earnest endeavour to support and extend it (Cheers). I am one of those who believe that great reforms are wanted in both the civil and military departments of the Government, and I shall give my best support to those distinguished members of the House of Commons who have been labouring to effect so good an object, and whose labours, I am sure, will be ultimately crowned with success (Cheers). On the important question of peace or war my sentiments are well known. In common with every man in the kingdom, I shall be delighted if peace can be secured on fair and honourable terms; but I would rather that the war should be energetically continued—no matter how great the cost—than that the honour of England should receive the slightest tarnish, or the civilisation and liberty of Europe be in any degree infringed upon by despotism and barbarism (Cheers). I am a sincere friend to every proper extension of the franchise, and giving to the elector the best protection for its independent and honest exercise. I need not further detain you with an exposition of the principles upon which I ask your support, for they are already before you; but I may be allowed to add that, if you do me the honour to select me as your representative, you will always find me watching narrowly your local interests, and using my utmost endeavours to further the prosperity of the borough of Boston, with which I have the honour to be connected by local ties and by birth (Cheers). If I have not been resident amongst you of late, it has only been because I have been engaged in the busy walks of life in a more extended sphere of action; but it is not unknown to many of the gentlemen now present that I have ever been ready to assist in carrying out local improvements to benefit the borough and its neighbourhood (Cheers). If, therefore, I should become your representative, you will always find me in my place in the House of Commons, endeavouring to the best of my ability to fulfil the duties which devolve upon me as your representative. I will now only further detain you to thank you for the kind attention you have paid me, and the great support I have met with throughout my canvass, which leads me to the conclusion that I may fairly look to a successful result of the contest (Cheers).

The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. Jonathan Duncan, Mr. Watkin (manager of the Manchester and Lincolnshire Railway), Mr. R. Moore, Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. Tuxford, and other gentlemen.

Mr. Mark Lemon, in the course of a short speech, said it was many years since he first came to Boston, where he resided for some time, and met with so much kindness and consideration that he had always felt the greatest interest in the prosperity of the town. He had come into the country to see how Mr. Ingram would be received by his old friends at home (Cheers). He had been wondering whether they would recollect the printer's boy going to seek his fortune, and, having attained it by industry, honour, and integrity, now seeking to represent them in Parliament. Would they not return him as an example to their sons? Would they not be proud of being able to say to their boys, "Tom, go to work; Mr. Ingram was a boy like you. He made his way in the world by strict honour and industry, and we sent him to Parliament, to show how much we admired and respected him" (Cheers). He had come to Boston from a feeling of curiosity to see whether his old friends were changed, and whether they would not make an addition to the independent members of Parliament by the return of their townsman (Cheers). He had a strong regard, as he knew many others had, for Mr. Ingram, and he could not conclude without wishing him every success, and assuring them that they had found an honest, earnest, and energetic man, who, if they returned him to Parliament, would serve them well, and never look to any other interest than that of his constituents and his country (Cheers).

The Chairman having announced that there would be a meeting in the Corn Exchange, on Monday evening, a vote of thanks was given to him for presiding over the meeting. Three hearty cheers were again given for Mr. Ingram, and three for the Chairman, which terminated the proceedings.

## THE MEETING AT THE CORN EXCHANGE.

On Monday evening the Liberals mustered in immense strength within the walls of this spacious building. A powerful array of devoted friends thronged the platform, and every nook and corner of the ample hall was crammed. As a mere display of numbers the scene was imposing, but the spirit and enthusiasm manifested from the opening of the proceedings to the termination unequivocally declared that Mr. Ingram was the choice of Boston. Every hand was raised in his favour; every voice hailed his triumph. In his speech he was frank and straightforward, and called on every man to ask him any question on which he entertained a doubt. On the motion of Capt. W. Richardson, seconded by Mr. T. S. Cooke, Capt. W. Wilkinson was called to the chair.

Mr. Ingram, who was received with great enthusiasm, advertising to the remark of the *Times*, that he was not sufficiently definite with regard to his principles, said:—"This is a complaint which no one in Boston has made. In the course of my canvass no one has said that my principles are indefinite. Let there, however, be no mistake in the matter. Let me tell you what I propose to do, and let me be perfectly understood. I will say distinctly that I am in the main a supporter of the principles which actuate the Government of Lord Palmerston (Cheers). I am no new admirer of the noble Lord; I am not one who has recently come forward to say that no one but Lord Palmerston can govern the country. When he was attacked in 1850, so far as my humble ability would allow me, I supported him to the utmost, and I was one of those who put down their names to give his Lordship a dinner at the Reform Club (Cheers). I have always believed him to be the man of the country, but I do not propose to go to Parliament to support Lord Palmerston only, but I shall go with the determination to support the cause of the people (Loud Cheers).

Mr. Douglas Jerrold, in an eloquent speech, supported the claims of Mr. Ingram, whom he described as eminently a business man, though not a wordy talker. God knew they had enough of those in the House of Commons (Cheers). He had heard of a bird in India which had a tongue twice as long as his body, and he believed that bird had returned members to the House of Commons (Cheers and laughter). If they wanted long speeches, they got them to their heart's content, and he generally found that the longer the speech, the smaller the sense it contained (Laughter). It was like a baby in very long clothes, an endeavour to make a great show of a very little child (Laughter).

Mr. Watkin supported Mr. Ingram because he knew the interest he took in the progress of the people, in great and extensive works for the improvement of the country, and the advancement of civilisation. Of the three candidates for their support, one was a distinguished member of the law, who, he had heard, was seeking for an appointment, not so much for the benefit of the electors of Boston as for his own (Cheers). He did not say he was not right in doing so; but he would ask them if that was a man

to stand in competition with Mr. Ingram, who had no interests to serve but those of his country?

Mr. Shirley Brooks, after advertising to the peculiar claims of Mr. Ingram, went on to say that he had a far deeper and stronger reason for urging the claims of that gentleman to their suffrages—"You will all remember that some twenty-two months ago one of the noblest armies ever dispatched from England went forth to the strife in the Crimea. A few months later, and twelve thousand five hundred of those gallant soldiers were lying corpses—victims, not to the sword of the enemy, but martyrs to an atrocious system of maladministration—martyrs to the grossest and wickedest folly that ever was permitted to deal with the lives of men. Forgive me if I speak more warmly and earnestly than our brief acquaintance might seem to warrant. I have good right to raise my voice against the system. It robbed me of a young brother. When the excitement of approaching war began to be felt, he, a bold and energetic young man, was inspired with a resolution to join the army; and without waiting for advice or assistance, he volunteered into the Rifle Brigade, from which he resisted all attempts to remove him, and sailed with his comrades for the East. He shared in the glories of the Alma, where he did a soldier's duty, but shortly afterwards he was seized with the epidemic of the climate. Had the most ordinary common-sense arrangements been made for the sick soldiery, he would, in all human probability, have survived to serve his country, to witness the brilliant madness of Balaklava, to share in the undying glories of the Soldiers' Battle—Inkerman. But the accursed system of mismanagement was then in full play, there was as yet no Miss Nightingale to shame our authorities into sense and humanity; and my brother's young life, like the lives of thousands of your brothers' lives, was cast away—he sleeps by the great hospital of Scutari. Against that abominable system the British press has, to its everlasting honour, made unceasing war; and no journal has spoken out more constantly, manfully, and damagingly, than the journal conducted by Herbert Ingram" (Cheers).

The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. Staniland, and Mr. Duncan.

The following resolution—moved by H. Harwood, Esq., and seconded by W. Calster, Esq.—was carried by acclamation:—

That the electors here assembled, having heard with great satisfaction the statement of the successful canvass of Mr. Ingram up to this day, pledge themselves to continue their exertions until he has been triumphantly returned to Parliament on the present vacancy.

Mr. Ingram thanked the electors for the very kind reception they had given him, several other gentlemen said a few words as to the canvass, and the meeting broke up with three cheers for Mr. Ingram.

On Tuesday it became known that Lieutenant-Colonel Sleight had withdrawn in favour of Mr. Adams. In the evening another enthusiastic meeting in favour of Mr. Ingram was held; Mr. F. Groom in the chair. The principal speakers were Mr. Francis Bennoch, Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Ingram. A resolution similar in purport to the one passed on Monday evening was carried by acclamation, and the meeting then broke up.

The nomination took place on Thursday. Mr. F. T. White proposed, and Mr. J. Wren seconded, the nomination of Mr. Adams. Mr. Herbert Ingram was proposed by Mr. Tuxford, seconded by Mr. Thomas. The show of hands was greatly in favour of Mr. Ingram. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Adams.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

On Saturday last Sir Charles Wood, First Lord of the Admiralty, accompanied by Rear-Admiral Sir M. F. F. Berkeley, paid a visit to Woolwich Dockyard for the purpose of inspecting the dispatch and gun boats. They were joined by the Superintendent of the yard, Commodore Shepherd, and the officers commanding the various vessels under fitment there, over which they were successively conducted. They expressed themselves extremely satisfied with the rapid progress of that department.

The lunatic asylum, which has been for some time in course of erection within the ramparts at Fort Pitt, Chatham, for the accommodation of insane soldiers arriving from foreign stations, is now completed, and immediately the rooms are furnished will be fit for the reception of patients.

From the 1st of April next a new scale of pay and allowances for nurses is to come into force. The pay of the male nurses is to be increased from 8s. 4d. a day and provisions, to 1s. 6d. a day with provisions, and a complete suit of uniform, besides a working-dress annually; that of female nurses from 8s. 4d. per day and provisions to £20 per annum, provisions, two suits of clothes annually, and a cloak every three years.

Two new and powerful cranes or shears have just been erected on the jetty of the gun wharf at Portsmouth. They are required for shipping the mortars on board the vessels of the fleet. A number of these, 13-inch, of five tons weight each, are ready for shipment, and others are daily arriving and expected, to the number of 140. An enormous consignment of shell is also on its way—viz., 30,000 13-inch, 30,000 10-inch, and 30,000 8-inch. Extraordinary stores of munitions of war are being accumulated at Portsmouth, where the powder magazines are quite full, and additional depôts are about being made by mooring old ships for that purpose in the upper part of the harbour beyond the great magazine at Friddy's Hard.

The result of some carefully-conducted trials and experiments with various kinds of gun metal has convinced the authorities of Woolwich Arsenal that the Nova Scotia charcoal iron possesses capabilities of resistance as well as other desirable qualities in a superior degree. They have, therefore, recommended its adoption for the purposes of the new foundry and gun factory there. The War Department has just concluded a contract with the Acadian Iron Company for a large and regular supply of that material. The Government of Nova Scotia have shown a strong desire to encourage the manufacture of the iron of these mines, and have agreed to appropriate extensive tracts of forest land in the immediate vicinity of their works for the purposes of the company. The Nova Scotia iron has been pronounced to be perfectly adapted for the higher qualities of steel, and all those other purposes to which Swedish and Russian iron has in times past been exclusively applied.

## THE BALTIC FLYING SQUADRON OF 1856.

The campaign of this year in the Baltic has already commenced, the ice having left much earlier than on previous occasions; and the vessels of the advanced or Flying Squadron have again entered the seas, the ports of which they so successfully blockaded last year. This squadron will be composed of the noblest frigates and corvettes in the service, consisting of the *Imperieuse*, 51, Captain Watson, C.B., in command of this squadron; *Euryalus*, 51; *Arrogant*, 47; *Amphion*, 38; *Pylades*, 20; *Falcon*, 17; *Harrier*, 16; the *Driver*, *Dragon*, and *Samson*, paddle frigates, and others. Of these the *Pylades*, *Falcon*, and *Samson*, are already off Elsinour, the mouth of the Sound; and the *Imperieuse* has proceeded through the Great Belt; the other vessels are joining them as fast as they can be got ready for sea. The present destination of the Flying Squadron is Kiel, from which place the vessels will receive orders for their future movements—the armistice not interfering in any way with the blockade.

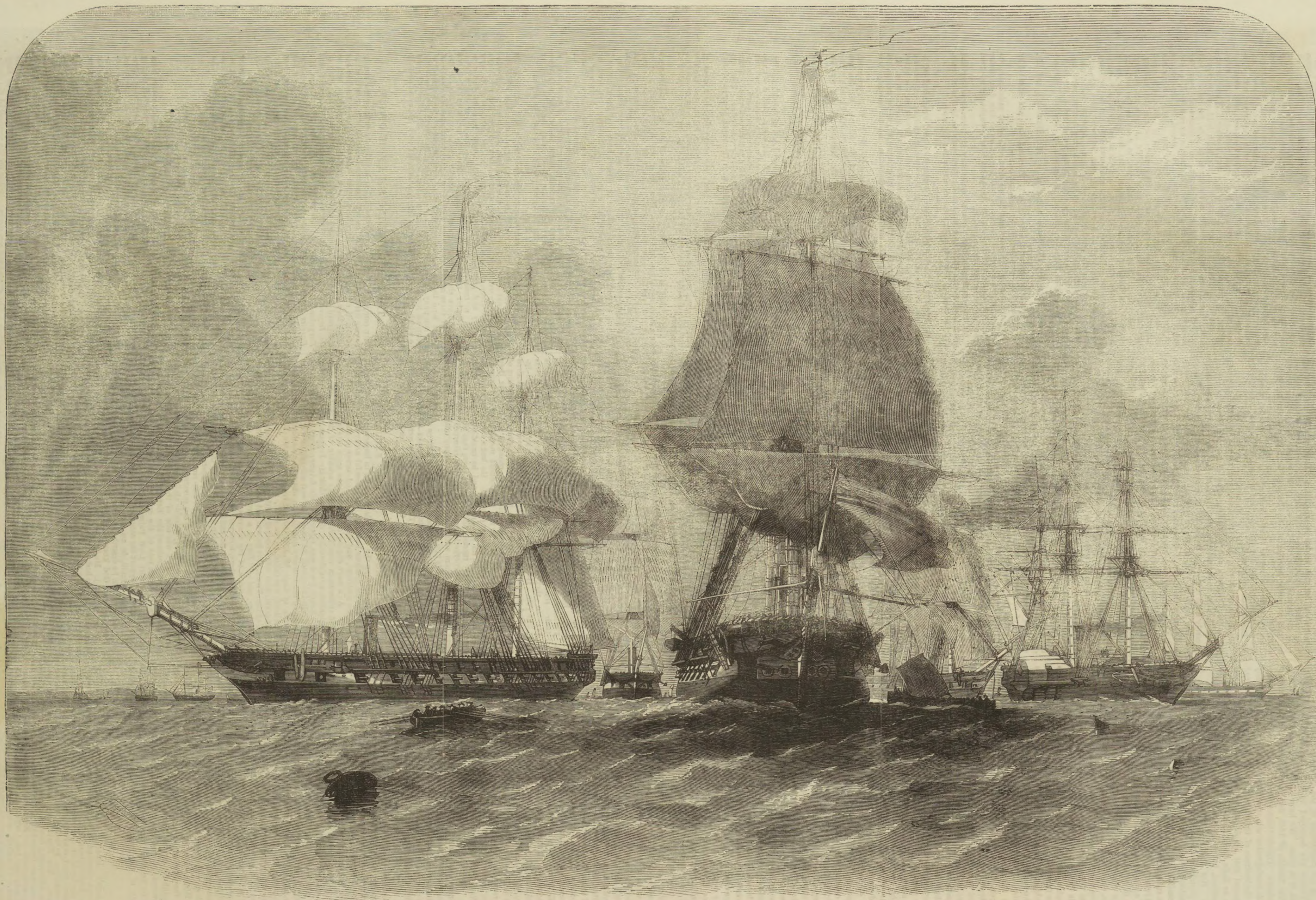
At Spithhead the squadron of Admiral Dundas is becoming daily more formidable; and in a week or two the fleet of first-rates, two-deckers, frigates, corvettes, all steam propelled, with the flotilla of two hundred and fifty gun-boats, mortar-boats, &c., will form in the Solent—by far the grandest naval display that has ever been witnessed in the world.

## SKETCHES IN THE BALTIC FLEET.

(See the Tinted Engravings in Supplement.)

We this week present our readers with a pair of interesting scenes from the inner life of the Fleet, from sketches taken by Mr. Carmichael, during his stay last year among the vessels in the Baltic. One Engraving represents the gun room of H.M.S. *Cesar*, with the midshipmen of that vessel taking breakfast. On these occasions—which are agreeably spent in reading, writing, and other employments—the greatest freedom and good feeling exist among all, rank holding no distinction here at these times; but immediately the allowed period expires all repair to their respective duties, where every observance of form and respect is strictly attended to.

The other subject shows the ward-room officers of H.M.S. *Duke of Wellington* entertaining the Admiral. It is customary for all the officers of every ship to dine in turn with the Admiral, or Captain, as he may invite them; and he in return has the same compliment paid him, by being invited to an entertainment with them. This custom in some vessels happens as frequently as once a week, in others but once a month. At these dinners the guests are in full dress; each officer is attended by his servant—selected from the jack tars; and fine, noble-looking fellows they all are. The ship's band commences playing on the removal of the cloth: music of the highest class is performed, and all your best senses are engaged in the midst of brave and happy men.



FALCON. HARRIER. SANSON.

IMPERIEUSE

ARROGANT.

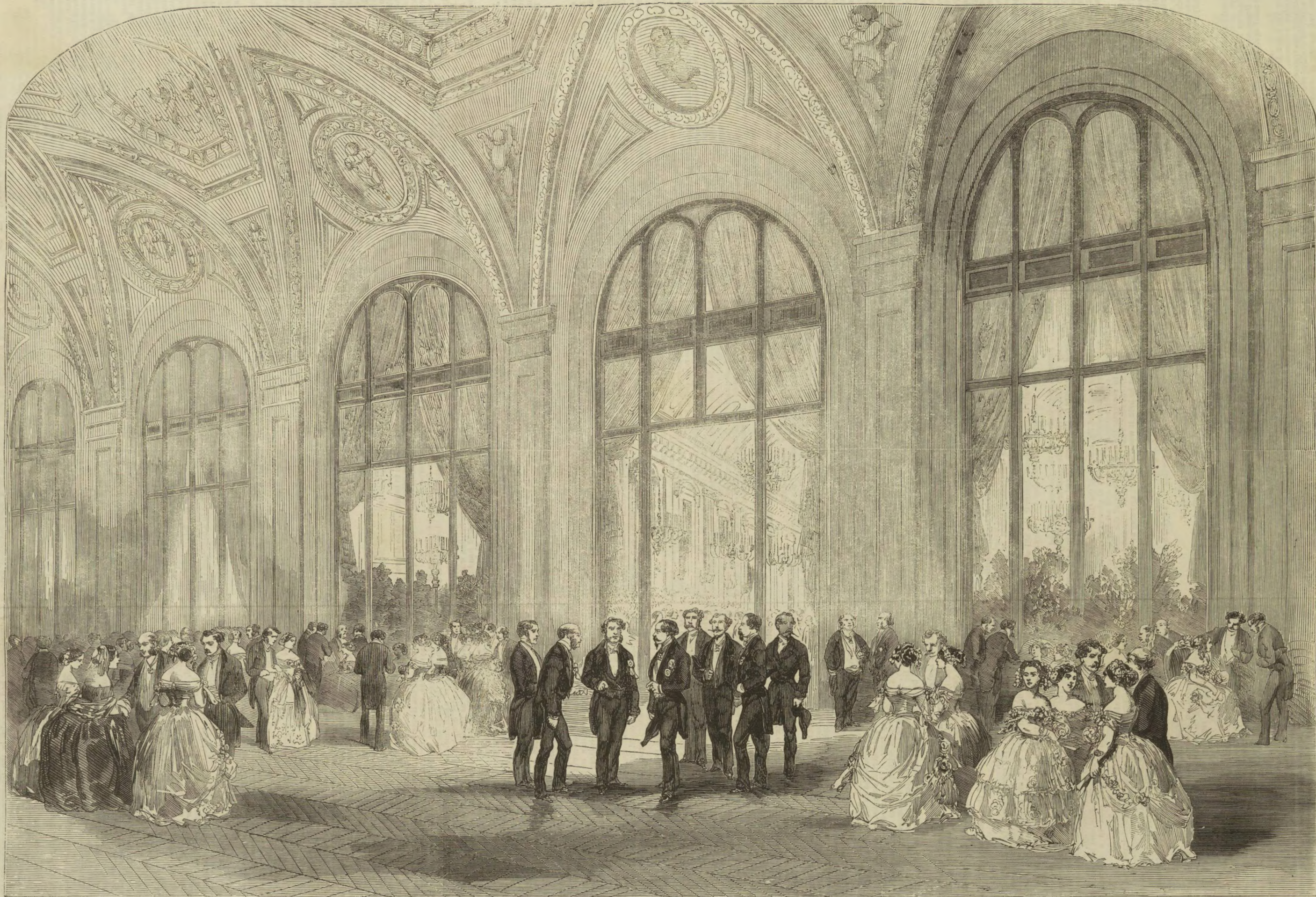
DUVALIUS

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THE BALTIC FLYING SQUADRON OF 1856.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE)



THE AMERICAN BALL, HOTEL DU LOUVRE.—(SEE PAGE 243.)

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 29.

## THE CRIMEAN REPORT.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. ROEBUCK brought forward his amendment, declaring that the appointment of a board of general officers to report upon the report of Sir J. M. Neil and Colonel Tulloch was to substitute an inefficient for an efficient mode of inquiry, and that the effect of such an appointment would be to hide the misconduct of those by whom various departments of our army had been placed under the command of officers who had been inculpated by the Commissioners empowered to inquire into their conduct. Admitting that some disadvantages attended the ventilation of such a question at a moment when peace and war seemed trembling in the balance, Mr. Roebuck declared that it was not his fault if the Government had built a wall and then run their heads against it. He described the motives and results of the different inquiries that had been successively instituted respecting the management of the Crimean army, by the press, in Parliament, by a Select Committee, and finally by the Commissioners sent to the spot, who undertook their functions, as he believed, most reluctantly. The consequence of this last investigation was the preparation of a report seriously condemnatory of the conduct of four officers in high command. In the natural order of things this report should have been treated as a bill of indictment, and the functionaries in question tried before a court martial. Instead, however, of adopting this course the Government had appointed a commission to report upon the report of their own Commissioners; so that Sir J. M. Neil and Colonel Tulloch would be placed upon their trial beside the officers whose conduct they had impugned. This proceeding, he contended, would result in stultifying the inquiry and shielding the guilty parties, and must tend to inflict an irreparable injury upon the military system of the country.

After some remarks from Sir J. Pakington, Mr. F. Peel, Mr. Layard, and other hon. members,

Sir DE L. EVANS specified a number of instances from which he drew the conclusion that Government had behaved badly towards the army, and uncandidly towards the country. Important returns were still withheld, and no means afforded of arriving at a sound judgment respecting events and negligence of the utmost gravity. Commenting upon the system of army promotion, he remarked that all the chief command and staff appointments were filled up from the desks of the War-office.

Lord PALMERSTON observed that the character which the debate had assumed proved how inappropriate had been the time chosen for its introduction. Strong censures had provoked or justified vehement replies, and the discussion had often degenerated into an interchange of personalities. Adverting to the report of the Commissioners, he denied that the Government intended to disparage their authority or cast any reflection on their veracity by the appointment of a board of officers to examine their statements. How else, he asked, would it be possible for the officers whose conduct was censured to enter upon their defence?—and what better tribunal could be found to decide upon the question of personal culpability? If the report had been kept back, as had been suggested, until all the parties concerned had prepared their vindication, the Government would have fallen under heavy censure for suppressing important information.

Lord C. HAMILTON challenged Sir De Lacy Evans to substantiate his allegations against Col. Gordon.

Explanations having been made by Sir DE L. EVANS and Mr. F. PEEL, Mr. ROEBUCK withdrew his amendment amidst much laughter; and the House went into Committee of Supply.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.—Lord BROUGHAM moved for certain returns on the subject of judicial statistics, setting forth periodically the number and character of the decisions given in the Courts of Common Law, the Criminal Courts, in Bankruptcy, &c.—After a few words from the Lord Chancellor the returns were ordered.

The Commons Inclosure Bill went through Committee.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

## THE CRIMEAN REPORT.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Sir DE L. EVANS explained, and in some measure apologised for, certain statements he had made during Friday's debate respecting the conduct of Colonel Gordon, the Duke of Cambridge, General Simpson, and other officers. Letters, it appeared, had passed between himself and the representatives of the officers in question, which had resulted in correcting various misapprehensions in the opinions previously entertained by the gallant member, and under this new view of the circumstances he complied with a sense of duty in setting before the House the extent and causes of this modification in his former convictions. Referring to a statement made by Lord Claud Hamilton, that he had, after the battle of Inkerman, advised Lord Raglan to abandon the Crimea, Sir De L. Evans declared himself ready to give full explanations on the subject at a fitting opportunity.

Lord C. HAMILTON, after expressing his satisfaction at the withdrawal of the principal charges against Colonel Gordon, was proceeding to repeat and enforce his accusation against Sir De L. Evans, respecting the suggestion of retreat from before Sebastopol, when the House interposed with so unmistakable an expression of disapproval, that the noble Lord broke off his remarks on the topic.

Mr. A. GORDON also rejoiced to find the character of his relative so satisfactorily vindicated, but was in like manner stopped when attempting to introduce some counter charges against the gallant Member for Westminster.

Lord PALMERSTON suggested the propriety of allowing all personal topics to drop, after the full and satisfactory explanation given by Sir De L. Evans.

Mr. DISRAELI having spoken in a similar sense, the subject was permitted to drop.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH PERSIA.—Mr. LAYARD called attention to the present state of the diplomatic relations between England and Persia. Recapitulating the incidents which had led to the departure of Mr. Murray from Teheran, and the consequent breach of official intercourse with the Court of the Shah, the hon. member enlarged upon the uncertain position of affairs in Asia, and expressed much fear that, for the sake of following up an unworthy squabble, we were throwing Persia into the arms of Russia.—Lord PALMERSTON regretted that, while the Governments were still endeavouring to reconcile the misunderstanding which had arisen between England and Persia, a discreet silence had not been observed in Parliament on a subject which discussion would inevitably surround with augmented difficulties. After stating some particulars of the recent controversy at Teheran, and exculpating Mr. Murray, the noble Lord declined to enter into the question as between the two countries, remarking that the dispute was still pending, but announcing that nothing like an actual breach of amicable relations had as yet taken place. Under these circumstances he hoped that the discussion would not be pursued further at the present moment.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.—Mr. DISRAELI, after alluding to the important announcement which had obtained publicity within the last few hours, inquired whether it was true that the preliminaries of peace had been signed in Paris?—Lord PALMERSTON explained that, at the last Conference, it was agreed to put on record the articles which were originally proposed by Austria, and to which Russia had given an acceptance *pur et simple*, and to adopt them as being equivalent to formal preliminaries of peace.

SUPPLY.—The House having gone into Committee of Supply, passed several votes on account of the Army and Ordnance services amidst a prolonged and miscellaneous discussion. In Committee of Ways and Means, a vote of twenty-six millions was granted towards the services of the year.

On resuming, the Trial of Offences Bill was read a second time, time, after a brief conversation. The Annuities Bill and the Exchequer Bills Funding Bill were read a third time and passed. The Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill went through Committee. The Out Pensioners (Greenwich and Chelsea) Bill was read a second time.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Turnpike Trusts Arrangement Bill passed through Committee. The Commons Inclosure Bill and the Consolidated Fund Bill were read a second time.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—Earl STANHOPE moved an address to the Crown, recommending the formation, upon the site of the present National Gallery, of a Gallery of Contemporary Portraits, executed by the most eminent artists, composed chiefly of the likenesses of living celebrities in war, politics, literature, and art.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Ellenborough, and the Earl of Carnarvon, having briefly intimated their assent to the proposition, the motion was agreed to.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Lord PALMERSTON laid on the table the papers relating to the fall of Kars.

EASTER RECESS.—In answer to Mr. Spooner, Lord PALMERSTON said the House would rise for the Easter holidays on Friday, the 14th instant, and meet again on the 31st.

## SALE AND PURCHASE OF COMMISSIONS.

Sir DE LACY EVANS rose to move for a Select Committee to consider, examine evidence, and report to the House on the expediency of abolishing the system of sale and purchase of commissions in the army. He admitted that the present system of obtaining commissions by purchase had a show of economy, in enabling an officer to retire. But he contended that this was more apparent than real, and besides that, the question ought not to be regarded as one of economy, as great national interests were mixed up with it. He showed that purchase did not exist in the Artillery, and our Artillery was not surpassed in the world. It

was said that if purchase were abolished favouritism would supervene; but, even if it did, he thought the personal favour of a commander was as good a recommendation as the possession of a few thousand pounds. He then proceeded at some length, and in a very indistinct tone, to state several instances of the general evils which had arisen from the system of promotion by purchase.

Lord GODERICH seconded the motion. He considered the system of promotion by purchase as one which tended to under pay the officers, and to give them vested rights which prevented reforms from being carried out, except at the risk of the officers complaining that faith had been broken with them. As a proof that this was no imaginary case, he quoted from the Guards' memorial of the Queen, where the charge of a breach of faith was distinctly brought against the Government. It also tended to discourage the education of officers, as promotion did not depend upon professional proficiency. But it was said the system gave rapid promotion. He doubted whether that might not be carried too far. Its practical working during the present war was to give generals of seventy and captains of eighteen. He then adverted to the question of promotion from the ranks, and stated that since Mr. Sidney Herbert left the War-office fewer non-commissioned officers and privates had been promoted than before. The middle classes did not go into the army at all, because they had not money to purchase commissions, and no hope was held out to them of gaining one by desert. He instanced France, Sardinia, and Russia as cases where the army had been organised on a most efficient scale without adopting the system of promotion by purchase. He strongly recommended the adoption of the Sardinian system in this country—a system which provided for the creation of young officers, out of which should be selected the entrants into the army, and then that promotion should take place according to a combined system of seniority and merit.

Mr. ELLICE thought they ought not to refuse the inquiry, considering the feeling that was abroad upon this subject.

Sir J. FITZGERALD supported the existing system.

Mr. FEEL admitted that the existing system was objectionable in theory, and that if the army was to be created to-morrow for the first time, the purchase system would not find a place in it. But the army was of 150 years' standing, and the system could not have existed so long without bringing to light some advantages which had ensured its existence for so long a time. He contended that the system of purchase was a great convenience in affording an outlet to officers who wished to retire. He was sure that the abolition of the purchase system would require six or seven millions of money to replace it, and he for one considered this would be a wasteful expenditure of public money. For these reasons he was opposed to the motion now before the House.

Lord STANLEY was in favour of an inquiry being made into this system at the present moment, while the public feeling was favourable to army reform. If they allowed the present opportunity to pass, it was not likely to return.

Mr. RICH supported the motion.

Colonel LINDSAY held that the present system led to officers attaining field rank more rapidly, and also that it prevented jobbery or obtaining promotion by interest.

Mr. MONCKTON MILNES was favourable to inquiry, but he did not think a Committee of this House was the proper tribunal. He would suggest, as a preferable alternative, that a commission composed of civil and military men should be appointed for that purpose.

Colonel SHAFTO ADAIR was also in favour of the principle of the motion, though he preferred a commission rather than a Select Committee.

Mr. S. HERBERT thought some benefit would arise from inquiry, if it were but to disabuse the public mind of the misapprehension which was entertained as to the effect of purchase. He deprecated handing the question over to a Committee of the House of Commons, as he did not believe they had among them a sufficient number of men conversant with those details. He would much rather have a mixed commission of military men and civilians.

Lord PALMERSTON said his opinion was against the system of purchase in the abstract. But the system had existed so long, and was so interwoven with all the habits of the army, that it was very difficult to abolish it. The great evil of a different system was, that the higher ranks of the army became clogged with a number of officers who were unfit for their duties. To avoid that the country must be at some expense to provide for the retirement of old officers, who now sold out; and they must also compensate those officers who had purchased their commissions. He did not see that purchase prevented them from examining officers any more than he saw how the abolition of purchase would exclude the officers. But he thought the House was agreed that the matter ought to be inquired into; and, while he agreed with those who thought that a Committee was not the fittest mode of inquiry, he would have no objection to a mixed commission. He was ready to adopt that course; and if his gallant friend would withdraw his motion, he would undertake that the Government should issue a mixed commission to inquire into the whole subject.

Sir DE LACY EVANS agreed to the suggestion, and the motion was withdrawn.

TITHES COMMUTATION RENT-CHARGE.—Mr. ROBERT PHILLIMORE obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate parochial settlements, and to provide for a juster and more uniform rating of tithes commutation rent-charges to the relief of the poor.

ANNEXATION OF OUDE.—Sir ERSKINE PERRY moved for some returns connected with the annexation of Indian territories. In the course of which he condemned the annexation of Oude.—Mr. VERNON SMITH had no objection to the returns, and refused to enter into the question of Oude till the whole papers on the subject were ready to be laid before the House.—After some remarks from Mr. OTWAY against the policy of annexation, and from Mr. KINNAIRD in defence of the Governor-General, the returns were agreed to.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

## ABOLITION OF CHURCH-RATES.

Sir W. CLAY moved the second reading of his bill for the abolition of Church-rates, which he stated was, in its main provisions, the same with the bill he introduced last year on the same subject. He despaired of saying anything new upon this subject; argument for and against the rate had long ago been exhausted; the time for action had come. He referred to the warning uttered in a former Session by Lord John Russell, that the abolition of Church-rates might shake the other institutions of the country. He regretted to hear the noble Lord make use of warnings which had been raised in opposition to all reforms. Yet these reforms had been carried, and the only effect was that the people were more united, more contented, and more loyal than ever.

The motion having been seconded, Lord J. MANNERS moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. He admitted as fully and as broadly as the honourable Baronet could do the grievances that were entailed by the present state of the law with regard to Church-rates, but he contended that this was not the proper remedy. The truth was, that the authors of the bill looked at the question as it related to the great towns, and they took no account of those thousands of rural parishes where the Church-rates were at present paid without a murmur, and where no other provision could be made for the maintenance of the fabrics of the churches.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE seconded the motion.

Sir G. GREY said the Government were prepared to support the principle of this Bill, in so far as that they would consent to the abolition of Church-rates in all those parishes where the rate had been discontinued, so long as to show that there was no chance of its being levied in future. If the Bill were read a second time, the Government would be prepared, before the Easter recess, to lay on the table the amendments they meant to propose in accordance with the views he had stated.

Mr. DRUMMOND thought it would be much better if the bill were withdrawn to allow the Government to develop their views in a new measure.

Lord J. RUSSELL regretted that the Government had not dealt more vigorously with this question. He considered that they ought to have introduced a measure of their own, instead of supporting a measure of which they did not approve, and then hampering it with a series of complicated amendments.

Lord PALMERSTON defended the conduct of the Government. Church-rates were now virtually abolished. The rates at present levied were, in point of fact, levied on the voluntary system; and all the Government proposed to do was to recognise the existing facts of the case. It was said that the Government should have rejected this bill, and introduced one of their own; but he held it was their duty, agreeing as they did on the main principles and provisions of this bill, to support it in its present stage.

Mr. MIALI supported the bill; after which

The House divided, when the second reading was carried by a majority of 221 to 178.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

CHURCH-RATES.—The Bishop of Exeter presented several petitions praying that Church-rates be not abolished until an equivalent be provided. The right rev. prelate alluded to the bill introduced in the other House, which Her Majesty's Government were prepared to support, on condition that certain amendments be made in it. The grounds alleged for this support were that a similar measure had been introduced into their Lordships' House last Session by the Archbishop of Canterbury. He (the Bishop of Exeter) contended that that measure was not sanctioned either by the bench of Bishops or by the clergy generally, that it had not received a second reading, and that it did not furnish sufficient ground for supporting the present bill.

THE EXCHEQUER BILLS FUNDING BILL.—Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY having moved the suspension of the standing orders Nos. 37 and 38, with a view to the second reading of this bill, Earl GREY protested against any further increase of the National Debt, which the present bill was calculated to effect. No less than £28,000,000 had been already added to the Debt during the last Session, and now, with a further sum of £5,000,000 proposed to be added, the enormous sum of £28,000,000 would be added to the National Debt in one financial year. Forty-six millions of expenses had been already incurred for the present war. This was a vast sum. It had been

stated at the beginning of the war by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer that the expenses of the war should, so far as possible, be met by the taxation of the country. Now most of the members of the present Administration had been also in the Government to which that Chancellor of the Exchequer belonged, and were, therefore, responsible for his opinions. He entirely approved of that proposition.—Lord MONTAGUE also commented at some length upon the financial policy of the Government.—The bill, however, was read a second time, and then passed through its remaining stages.

The Consolidated Fund (£1,631,005 1s. 5d.) Bill was read a second time.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

UNSAFE RAILWAYS.—Mr. E. BALL asked the Vice-President of the Board of Trade whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to introduce a bill in the present Session of Parliament giving power to the Board of Trade, in case of any line of railway that may be reported unsafe by their officers, to order all necessary works to be done for the safety of the public, at the expense of such railway company, and that the certificate of the Board of Trade's engineer shall entitle the party having done such works to immediate payment for the same, from such railway company?—Mr. LOWE said it was not the intention of Government to introduce such a bill.

## EDUCATION.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he never rose with deeper anxiety than he did on the present occasion. The subject of education had been broached by Mr. Whitbread, by Lord Brougham, and last year by Sir J. Pakington; but little had been done. He trusted that henceforth the standard of education would be raised, and that in that respect we should be placed upon an equality with other nations (Hear, hear). Wherever liberty prevailed, in Switzerland and in the New England States of America, schemes of education had been framed with perfect success; and in this country, where order and liberty prevailed and were appreciated, there ought not to be any difficulty in agreeing to a sound and efficient system (Hear, hear). He found by the Census of 1851 that there were four millions of children between the ages of five and fifteen, and of these there were only 1,700,000 in the schools which had been inspected by the inspectors appointed by her Majesty in Council. He found that a vast number of persons engaged as teachers received only from 8s. to 12s. a week, and it was not at all likely that they would be competent to afford anything like a useful education; in fact many of such teachers were incapable of writing their names, and of reading the commonest passages. The grants which had been distributed by the Presidents of the Council since 1839 had been productive of great good, especially in the formation of normal schools, and this system he proposed to extend. It was impossible not to admit that, although many advantages had flowed from the system that had been adopted, there were some disadvantages in connection with it. He regretted to find that in the reports of 1854 the tone of the inspectors was that of disappointment. (The noble Lord read extracts from the reports of the Rev. Mr. Mosely and other inspectors in confirmation of this view.) In many of the schools the grossest ignorance prevailed. Many of the scholars were unable to say how much 3s. a day would amount to in a week; they did not know the names of the Evangelists; and, when asked who was the Apostle who betrayed Jesus, some said Peter, and others Abraham (Laughter). He would now proceed to state what he thought should be the attempt of Parliament on this great subject. Two great principles ought to be laid down, neither of which should be departed from. First, to make the education of the country complete; and, secondly, to maintain and to encourage, and as far as possible to improve, that which was good in existing systems. He advised a revision and consolidation of the minutes of Council, so that they might have more the air of a systematic plan than at present existed, and that would be the object of the first resolution he should propose—namely, "That in the opinion of this House it is expedient to extend, revise, and consolidate the minutes of the Committee of Privy Council on education" (Hear, hear). The next resolution would affirm that it was expedient to add to the present inspectors of Church schools eighty sub-inspectors, and that England and Wales be divided into eighty districts. The third would affirm that it was expedient to engage as many inspectors not connected with the Church of England; and the fourth would give power to the inspectors to form schools in single parishes, in united parishes, and parts of parishes. Another resolution would state that it should be the duty of the sub-inspectors to report upon the available means for education of the poor in every school district. He also proposed a resolution to enlarge the powers of the Commissioners of Charitable Trusts for the extension of the means of education for the lower and middle classes; also one to levy rates for educational purposes in districts reported to be deficient in that respect. With regard to the difficult question of religious education, it was his opinion that they could have no system of national education which was not founded upon Christianity. He proposed that a portion of the Scriptures should be read daily in the schools, supported by rates; but at the same time he thought that no child should be compelled to receive religious instruction contrary to the conscientious objections of its parents. He proposed that children between the ages of nine and fifteen years of age, particularly in factory districts, should be required to attend school a certain number of days or half-days in the year, and that half-yearly their employers should be obliged to furnish evidence of such attendance at the schools, and that they should be compelled to pay for their instruction. As to the children between ten and fifteen who were about the streets doing nothing, he proposed that the education should be given to them free. Having explained certain other details of the system he proposed, the noble Lord concluded by moving his resolutions amid much cheering.

Mr. Henley, Lord R. Grosvenor, Mr. Adderley, Mr. G. Butt, and Mr. E. Denison, severally expressed their approval generally of the noble Lord's resolutions.

Mr. ROEBUCK was in favour of secular education apart from religious differences. He would treat all classes alike—Catholics, Protestants, Unitarians, Jews, and Presbyterians, according to one great moral code that would apply in every case.

Sir J. PAKINGTON thought the resolutions of the noble Lord worthy of their best consideration, and promised to give him every support he could consistently with his opinions. As far as secular education was concerned, he thought that the popular feeling of the country was of this kind—viz., the parents would not think that their children were properly educated unless they were instructed in the word of God.

Mr. M. GIBSON contended that the principle of secular education was most popular, in proof of which he referred to the fact of 178 meetings having been held in twenty-eight different counties, in favour of secular education when supported by rates. The proposed plan of Lord J. Russell of reading the Scriptures without note or comment would not satisfy any party. It would be too much for the one class, and too little for the other. He (Mr. Gibson) would prefer a mode by which secular instruction could be given at secular schools, and religious instruction at Sunday schools.

Mr. MIALI spoke in favour of secular education.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE urged an extension of the resolutions, so as to apply to children properly educated, but who, through the teaching of their parents, were in danger of becoming criminals.

Mr. BARNES contended that parents ought to be punished for not sending their children to school.

Mr. BIGGS declared himself in favour of the American, or secular, system.

Mr. ALCOCK having said a few words,

Lord PALMERSTON admitted the full competency of Lord J. Russell to deal with the question, and expressed his confidence that the House at some future day would deal fairly with his resolutions. It was impossible to attach too much importance to the proper education of the lower classes, and, although the views of the noble Lord might not be entirely adopted by that House, he hoped they would be able to come to some satisfactory conclusion as to what should be done in connection with the question. The great end of educating the lower classes should be to teach them useful things—things applicable to an industrial use in after life.—The scheme of his noble friend, which, perhaps, did not go so far as some hon. members wished in that direction, did seem to open up a way for reaching such an end ultimately, and he could only hope that the subject would be dealt with soon in a satisfactory manner.

Mr. HADFIELD advocated the voluntary system.

After some further discussion the resolutions were withdrawn, with the understanding that Lord John Russell was to move on Thursday, the 10th of April, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee to consider the present state of public education in England and Wales, when he would propose his resolutions formally. In the interim those resolutions were to be printed and placed in the hands of members.

## UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Mr. HEYWOOD moved an Address to her Majesty praying that she will be graciously pleased to withhold her approbation from the regulations and ordinances recently sanctioned by the Oxford Commissioners, and laid before Parliament, for the amendment of the statutes of Exeter, Lincoln, and Corpus Christi Colleges, in the University of Oxford, such regulations and ordinances being inconsistent with the spirit of the Oxford University Act of 1854, which was intended to improve the discipline and studies and the good government of the Colleges at Oxford—to ensure that Headships, Fellowships, and other College emoluments should be conferred according to personal merit and fitness, and to remove compulsory religious tests from the commencement and termination of the Undergraduate career at Oxford.

Sir J. PAKINGTON opposed the motion, but expressed an opinion that poverty ought to be considered an important element in the consideration of the merits of those who were entitled to scholarships in the University.

Sir G. GREY said that a petition had been presented against those statutes which had been referred to the Privy Council, and which was still undecided. Her Majesty's assent to the statutes had not as yet been given, and until it was he thought the present motion could not be properly considered.

After some discussion the motion was withdrawn.

## MUSIC.

THE Concert of the AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday evening, was very brilliant, and presented several interesting features. Mozart's fine Symphony in C was played with a precision and effect which did honour to the amateur performers, and their able conductor, Mr. Henry Leslie. The other great orchestral piece was Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Concerto in D minor; the principal part being sustained by "Angelina," in a manner which could have been surpassed by very few of the greatest professional pianists of the day. This young lady considered as an amateur, is nothing less than a prodigy; she is not merely an exquisite performer, but excels in the highest branches of her art. Several excellent original compositions, by members of the society, were brought forward: a romance for the oboe, with orchestral accompaniments, by Mr. Waley, and played by Mr. Pollock; a vocal trio, "O Memory," composed by Mr. Henry Leslie, and sung by Miss Ransford, Miss Lascelles, and Herr Kumpel; and a brilliant orchestral march by one of our most accomplished amateurs, Lord Gerald Fitzgerald, son of the Duke of Leinster. There were also two pretty songs, "Mine be a cot," and "Years have fled past"—both composed by Mr. Val Morris. The room was crowded by the most fashionable company in London.

On Tuesday evening there was a musical performance of a humbler character than the above, though probably of greater public importance. It was a choral meeting of the "Tonic Sol-fa Association," an establishment of which we have repeatedly had great pleasure in chronicling the progress. This meeting was held, as usual, in Finsbury Chapel, and this great edifice was crowded to the doors by a most respectable assemblage of shopkeepers, and people engaged in industrial occupations, with their families, and young persons in their employment. The number present exceeded two thousand five hundred. The Rev. Mr. Binnie presided; and was supported by the Rev. Mr. Curwen, the founder of the association. The choir, consisting of picked voices from the London schools, sang a selection of hymns, choruses, and secular part-songs—acquiring themselves in a manner which would have done credit to the most regularly-trained choral band. Several of these pieces were of a very high order, and of no small difficulty; there being among them two fine part-songs of Mendelssohn, a choral hymn of Haydn, and Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus." The others were more simple; but all were pure, and in excellent taste. The voices were unaided by any instrumental accompaniment; and it was equally pleasing and surprising to observe the sweet and tunable quality of the voices (especially the trebles), the correct execution of every part, and the spirit and feeling of the whole performance. It would have gratified the most delicate ear, and it gave the utmost delight to the immense audience, who would have encored everything had their wishes been complied with. A few appropriate and impressive remarks by the rev. chairman terminated the meeting, which broke up at the seasonable hour of ten o'clock. The admission to these meetings is free, people who are so disposed contributing some trifle towards the support of the singing-schools—the rates charged for tuition being, of course, very low. The labours of the association are constantly extending. At this time they have two hundred persons (not professional music-masters) employed in teaching upon their method; and the present number of pupils exceeds ten thousand. There are above 1500 in Edinburgh alone. A few days ago there was a great meeting in the Music-hall of that city, the Lord Provost in the chair, for the purpose of extending the operations of the association in Scotland. Many of the most influential inhabitants were present; and Mr. Robert Chambers, always ready to promote objects of usefulness, took an active part in the proceedings.

THE fourth concert, this season, of the BEAUMONT INSTITUTION, took place on Monday evening. It was attended by a crowded audience, and an elegant selection of music (chiefly vocal) was exceedingly well performed, and received with great applause. Mr. Sims Reeves sang a number of pretty things, nearly all of them being encored. The most remarkable were the Irish melody, "The Last Rose of Summer;" the duet from "Don Pasquale," which he sang with Mr. Farquharson; the ballad, "O, is it not a pleasant thing," from Smart's opera of Berta; "a new ballad of Linley's," and "The Bay of Biscay." The other vocal performers were Miss Lucy Escott, Miss Vinning, Miss Eyles, and Mr. Miranda. The instrumental pieces were a solo on the flute by Mr. Richardson, on the subject of "Rousseau's Dream;" and Pauer's pianoforte solo, "The Cascade," played by Mr. W. G. Cusins. Both were much applauded, especially Mr. Cusins's performance, which was remarkably brilliant and effective.

THE one hundred and forty-first anniversary festival of the society of ANCIENT BRITONS was held on Saturday last in Freemasons' Hall, under the presidency of the Honourable Robert Windsor Clive, M.P. The importance and usefulness of this time honoured society are well known, and it is therefore sufficient for us to quote a single passage from the history of the institution:—"One gratifying proof of the utility of the society is the fact, that among the donors to its funds have been men who owed their education to the charity—one of whom, Mr. Edward Williams, contributed by will the sum of one thousand nine hundred pounds to the funds of the school." At the meeting on Saturday the principal speaker was Colonel Brownrigg, recently returned from the Crimea, who spoke most warmly of the gallantry of the Welsh regiment, the 23rd Royal Fusiliers, who suffered so terribly at Alma. Among the supporters of the chairman were the Earl of Powis, Sir W. W. Wynne, Sir John Mansell, the Archdeacon of Cardigan, and other distinguished individuals. The subscriptions in the course of the evening amounted to £900. The musical performances were under the direction of the eminent composer and pianist Mr. Brinley Richards, who, as usual, gave his gratuitous services on behalf of the charity. The band of the Grenadier Guards played during the dinner. The National Anthem was sung by Madame Weiss, Mr. Benson, and Mr. Weiss, with the choruses by the children belonging to the Welsh school. Weiss gave his own song, "The Village Blacksmith;" Benson sang "My Pretty Jane;" Lover's pretty ballad, "Oh, native music," was sung by Madame Weiss; Mr. Ellis Roberts, the Welsh harpist, played "Sweet Richard" on the national instrument; and the children sang an ode written for the occasion by Miss Florence Wilson, and adapted to the Welsh melody, "Llwyn Onn," by Mr. Brinley Richards. The assemblage was very large, and a number of ladies graced the festival with their presence.

## THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.—A new play in three acts, called "The First Printer," was produced at this theatre on Monday evening last, by Messrs Tom Taylor and Charles Reade—the modern Beaumont and Fletcher. In an introductory note on the playbill we are informed that there are two accounts of the invention of printing; one ascribing it to John of Gutenberg, a citizen of Mentz; the other, to a certain Laurence Costar, a native of Haarlem. The latter version is strenuously upheld by the Dutch, who assert that Gutenberg stole Costar's secret, and fled with his types to Mentz, where he became acknowledged as the "First Printer." Messrs. Taylor and Reade, taking advantage of this tradition, which, whether true or false, has at any rate the merit of being highly interesting, have produced an exquisite—and, what is more—a perfectly successful play. By the introduction of a graceful love story into the rough material of the piece—the rival printers being represented as rival suitors for the hand of a young lady, the beauty of Haarlem—the plot becomes twofold, and the play, by the devotion of the heroine to the ill-used Costar, is prevented from being a tragedy.

The story is this:—Margaret (Miss Heath), the daughter of the Burgomaster of Haarlem (Mr. Frank Matthews) holding her little court as reigning beauty, is beset with eager suitors, to wit—Jacob Floris, a painter (Mr. Cathcart); Vanderbeke, a poet (Mr. Everett); Otto of Aspren, a soldier (Mr. H. Mellon); and John of Gutenberg, a ruined noble (Mr. Ryder). After the fair Margaret has received and acknowledged the tribute of a portrait from the painter, a flattering couplet from the poet, and a vow of eternal fealty from the soldier, Laurence Costar enters and presents his tribute—a piece of printing blurred and crooked. (Mr. Charles Kean), to whose love the Burgomaster's daughter is not indifferent, grieved and offended at what she considers a slight, tears the paper to fragments and tramples it under foot; while Costar, taking to his bosom the outcast labour of his life, goes home disconsolate amidst the jeers of his rivals. John of Gutenberg, however, struck with the conduct and strange words of Costar, and determined to become master of his secret and of his lady-love, follows him to his workshop, where he knows that the unfortunate Countess Jacqueline of Holland (Miss Murray) will, disguised as a boy, repair with the repentant Margaret, for the purpose of having copies made of an insurrectionary placard. Things happen precisely as the schemer imagines. While the unsuspecting Costar is on his way to affix the treasonable notices on the walls of the town, Gutenberg hoists a signal to a body of soldiers waiting outside, destroys the printing-press, pockets the types, and—last stroke of all—induces Margaret

and her mistress to fly with him, by declaring that Costar has betrayed them to the soldiers. The poor printer returns to find his press broken, his fair guests flown, and himself arrested for treason. After the lapse of four years, when John of Gutenberg, formally installed as chief of the guild of printers, is about to claim the hand of Margaret, Costar, released from prison by the death of Jacqueline, comes begging to the gates of his despoiler. Learning, however, the name of the person whose bread he begs, he lays wait for Gutenberg, crosses his path, and denounces him before his guests, Margaret included, as "a liar, a villain, and a thief." In proof of his apparently wild statements he produces the fragments of that blurred printing which had been his love-offering in Haarlem; the soldier who arrested him confesses that he did so at a signal from Gutenberg—Margaret kneels to the beggar, and, praying for forgiveness, humbly offers him her hand, and the curtain descends upon a brilliant and affecting tableau.

Mr. Charles Kean, in the character of Costar, has gained for himself another claim to admiration, and has added another name to the long list of imaginary personages who find in him their true embodiment. The part of Costar is threefold—a different character for each act. In the first he appears as a disconsolate lover and a crushed enthusiast; in the second, a proud man, boasting of the glory of his invention; in the third, a beggar. In each of these various states Mr. Kean achieved a signal triumph; and—as if every descent of the curtain were the conclusion of a play—was loudly called for at the end of each act. The scene in the Burgomaster's garden, where the poor printer, drawing the dishonoured scroll to his breast, exclaims—"Come to my heart; we will go home together!" was full of pathos and melancholy earnestness, and affected the audience, not to rude applause, but to breathless silence, and perhaps even to tears—an eloquent testimony of approbation which there is no mistaking. Costar's meeting with Margaret in the courtyard of Gutenberg's house was also very fine; but the finest piece of all, both as regards language and delivery, was the concluding scene, where the beggar challenges his prosperous despoiler, and delivers the denunciation speech which covers the villain with shame and brings the haughty Margaret to his feet. Here the acting of Mr. Kean reached its climax. Those startling words of accusation, so grandly spoken, roused even the audience to a sense of the hero's wrongs; and exclamations resounded on every side, amidst a chorus of prolonged *bravos*. Of the other performers, Mr. Ryder deserves particular mention for his admirable impersonation of the difficult character of Gutenberg. Miss Heath performed the part of the heroine with extreme grace and feeling, and Miss Murray made an excellent cavalier.

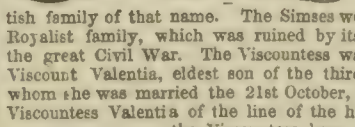
COVENT GARDEN.—The carnival benefit of Mr. Anderson commenced at one o'clock on Monday, as announced, and continued to attract crowds of spectators until a late hour. The pantomime; the two dramas of "Time Tries All" and "Gilderoy;" the opera of "La Sonnambula;" and the two squibs—"The Great Gun Trick" and "What Does He Want?" were successively played to a large but fluctuating audience. The idea of such a monster benefit is derived from a common Transatlantic go-a-head practice, and the trial of it in England is another instance of that dramatic imitation in which our theatrical managements appear so much to delight. Mr. Anderson, however, has a strong plea. He took a large patent theatre, ventured, and we fear has lost, large pecuniary means in the speculation; and, having done his best, naturally expected that he would be "somewhat gently considered" by a generous British public; and we trust that his expectations have not been disappointed. On Tuesday evening a grand *bal masqué* was added by way of termination to the Carnival. But the conclusion of this affair has proved fatal to the theatre. While the revels were about to close, and the last stanza of "God Save the Queen" was being performed, at five minutes before five o'clock on Wednesday morning a large beam fell from the roof into the centre of the stage, and the theatre was discovered to be on fire. The burning embers fell on the constables in attendance, and the masquers fled from the scene in the greatest terror. Thus has terminated the first attempt in this country of "a Carnival Benefit." The inauguration of this American custom has certainly not been auspicious.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## FRANCES COCKBURN, VISCOUNTESS VALENTIA.

THIS amiable and respected lady died on the 27th January, at High Beech, Essex, at the residence of her maternal aunt, Dame Mary Cockburn, widow of the Right Hon. Sir G. Cockburn, Bart., K.C.B.

Frances Cockburn, Viscountess Valentia, was the only daughter of the late Charles James Sims, Esq.; who was the eldest son of John Sims, Esq., of North Grove House, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and Church-hill House, Walthamstow, Essex, by his wife, Frances James; who was a granddaughter and coheir of Rutherford of Spring Garden, of the great Scottish family of that name. The Simses were the junior branch of an ancient Royalist family, which was ruined by its exertions for King Charles I. in the great Civil War. The Viscountess was widow of the late George Arthur Viscount Valentia, eldest son of the third and last Earl of Mountnorris, to whom she was married the 21st October, 1837. Her Ladyship was the last Viscountess Valentia of the line of the house of Annesley. The remains of the Viscountess have been interred in the Mountnorris vault in the parish church of Arley, Staffordshire.



## SIR HENRY HUNLOKE, BART.

SIR HENRY JOHN JOSEPH HUNLOKE, sixth Baronet, of Wingerworth, in the county of Derby, was the only son of Sir Thomas Windsor Hunloke, the fifth Baronet, by his wife, Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Eccleston, Esq., of Scarisbrick Hall, county of Leicester. He was born the 29th September, 1812, and succeeded to the Baronetcy on the demise of his father, the 19th January, 1816. He never married. He died in Grafton-street, on the 8th ult. The Hunlokes are a very ancient and honourable Derbyshire family. Sir Henry Hunloke, the first Baronet, was created by Charles I. in 1642, soon after receiving knighthood from that monarch on the battle-field of Edgehill, in reward for the valour he displayed during the engagement.

## EYRE EVANS, ESQ., OF ASHILL TOWERS.

THIS gentleman was the representative of the Miltown Castle branch of the noble house of Carbery, being grandson of Thomas Evans, Esq., of Miltown county Cork, M.P. in 1737 for Castlemartyr, younger brother of George, first Lord Carbery, and one of the heirs in remainder to that peerage. Mr. Eyre Evans was born the 23rd May, 1773; and married, the 20th March, 1805, Anna, eldest daughter of the late Robert Maunsell, Esq., of Limerick, formerly a Member of Council at Madras; and by her, who survives him, had issue six sons and three daughters; of the latter two have been married—viz., Mrs. Maunsell Eyre, of Galway, and the Dowager Countess of Seafeld. Mr. Eyre Evans' eldest son Eyre died in 1852, having married, in 1837, the Hon. Sophia Crofton, sister of the present Lord Crofton, by whom he left a son, Elystan Eyre, now successor to his grandfather, and a minor in his eleventh year. Mr. Eyre Evans died at his seat, Ashill Towers, county Limerick, on the 29th January. The name of Eyre came into this family through the marriage of an ancestor, the Right Hon. George Evans, of Caherass, in 1679, with Mary, daughter and heiress of John Eyre, Esq., M.P., of Eyrecourt Castle, county Galway.

PRINCE LEO OF ARMENIA.—The pretended Prince Leo of Armenia has addressed a curious printed document from Frankfort to the principal European journals. In this document he first claims to the King of Prussia of his illegal imprisonment during 100 days, and claims the modest indemnity of 100,000 thalers; the dismissal of the head of the police, Stieber; and the sum 12,450*fr.* for the jewels which, he says, were taken from him by the police. He next claims from the Emperor of Russia the restitution of the family jewels, which, he states, were taken from him in 1846, and which he values at a million francs; and, lastly, complains that the pension of 12,000*fr.*, promised him on his expulsion from Russia, has never been paid. In a letter addressed to the Prince of Prussia, he affirms that the Prussian Ministers of Justice and of the Interior informed him that the police had committed a great injustice in arresting him.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Her Majesty has given her consent to a new entrance being made into the Regent's-park, opposite the end of Charles-street, Portland Town.

The French Emperor has just given his sanction to the draught of a bill for advancing 100,000,000 francs to agriculturists, to be employed in draining.

Sir William Gomm has taken a final leave of the Bengal army, at the conclusion of a five years' administration.

The Emperor of Austria, "desiring to recognise the services which Baron de Rothschild has rendered to the State," has conferred upon him the decoration of the Second Class of the Iron Crown.

The King of Denmark has opened the Session of the Council of the Kingdom. In his Speech his Majesty expressed a hope that threatening eventualities would be soon removed.

The world counts one Emperor more. Kasa, brother-in-law of one of the petty kings of Abyssinia, after dethroning his relative, has assumed the Imperial crown, under the name of Theodore I.

The French Emperor, at the personal request of Professor Nisard, has pardoned five of the students who were lately sentenced to imprisonment for the disturbances at the Sorbonne.

The Bishop of London has not had a relapse, as has been erroneously stated. The right rev. prelate is, if anything, better, being able to take occasional carriage airings. It is feared that his Lordship will be unable again to attend to the active duties of his episcopate.

The hereditary Prince Albert of Saxony is now at Prague with the Emperor Ferdinand. Prince William Radziwill has been sent by the Court of Prussia to congratulate the ex-Emperor and Empress on the 25th anniversary of their wedding-day.

The successor of Count Colloredo at the Court of St. James's is to be Count Appony. A rumour has gone abroad that Count Colloredo, on leaving England, accepts the embassy to Rome; but the more prevalent opinion is, that he retires to Italy in search of the repose required by his infirm state of health.

Among the persons present at the service held at the Russian chapel in Paris on Saturday last, the anniversary of the death of the Emperor Nicholas, were the grand equerry of the Imperial household; the first aide-de-camp to Prince Jerome; Princess Mathilde, in full mourning; Count Hatzfeld, and all the attachés of the Prussian Embassy. The Princess Mathilde was led into the chapel by Baron Seebach, and conducted to her carriage at the close of the service by Count Orloff.

A Special Court of Common Council will be held in a few days for the purpose of presenting Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons with the freedom of the city, in a handsome gold box, valued at 100 guineas.

Count Orloff, encountering Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers in the salons of the Tuileries, is said to have observed smilingly, "Ah! M. le Marshal, it is you, I think, who lately visited our country?" "Yes, Count," replied the Marshal, "it is I who had the pleasure of leaving a card at Bomarsund."

The merchants of Liverpool are making efforts to adorn with *chefs-d'œuvre* of sculpture St. George's Hall. Statues of Peel and Stephenson are already placed; and they have now invited twelve of our most eminent sculptors to send in models for a statue of Archdeacon Brooks. The sum named for the work is £1750.

The Prince of Carini, the Neapolitan Minister at this Court, is expected to return to England in the course of the present month from the Continent, to resume his diplomatic functions. The Prince has been absent from London for several months on temporary leave.

The Count Medem, who has been named as likely to be the Russian Minister in London in the event of peace, is at present the Czar's representative at the Court of the Brazils.

It is rumoured that Prince Gortschakoff is likely to be raised to the rank of Marshal, as a reward for his services on the Danube and in the Crimea.

Cardinal Wiseman has acceded to a solicitation made by the committee of the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution to deliver a lecture for its benefit, on Wednesday, April 23. The subject is to be—"The Influence of Words on Thought and on Civilisation."

It is said that the widow of Admiral Bruat has been designated for the high position of governess to the expected infant of France; and that Madame de Brancion, widow of the Colonel killed before Sebastopol, is to be sub-governess.

The long-vexed question relative to the claims of the Military Knights of Windsor will be brought to a final issue in the course of a few weeks, as the case will be put down for hearing before the Master of the Rolls in Easter Term.

Prince Paskiewitch died worth 70,000,000 Polish florins (the florin is equal to 6*d.*), 30,000,000 of which are bequeathed to his only son, and 20,000,000 to each of his two daughters.

Among the passengers by the *Euxine*, which left Southampton with the India and China mail, was Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, the Commander-in-Chief of the China Squadron.

Mr. John Wood, Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, has placed two appointments, annually, in the surveying department of the Excise, at the disposal of the Council of the Society of Arts.

Miss Fredrika Bremer, in the Swedish newspapers, thankfully acknowledges the liberal gift of 12,000 thalers, destined for the establishment of an asylum for old deserving governesses, and sent to her by a lady who wishes to remain unknown.

It is rumoured that Mr. Richard Pemberton Milnes, of Fryston-hall, will shortly be made a peer. It is understood that a peerage was offered to him some time ago by Lord Palmerston, but that it was then declined, owing to Mr. Milnes entertaining opinions on public questions at variance with the Government.

The Earl of Southesk has disposed of the Highland estates of Glendye and Strachan to a neighbouring proprietor, at the price of £70,000. These properties were purchased by his Lordship's father, the late Sir James Carnegie, about twenty years ago, and cost, with buildings since erected, about £55,000.

General La Marmora left Turin on the 27th ult. for the Crimea.

On Saturday last the students of Marischal College and University, Aberdeen, elected Mr. Layard Lord Rector for the current year.

The Marchioness of Downshire has lodged £47*s.* 3*s.* 2*d.* in the names of the trustees of the Irish Academy of Music, being the amount realised by the recent performances of the Amateur Opera for its benefit.

The *Milan Gazette* announces that Princess Belgiojoso has returned to Lombardy, and taken up her residence at her villa of Locate.

The pension of £25 per annum which was granted to the late Joseph Haydn, previously to his death, has been bestowed upon his unfortunate widow.

M. Alexandre Dumas is present, with all his decorations, at the numerous political *soirées* now being given in Paris in honour of the Plenipotentiaries.

The sea-serpent is reported to have appeared in an inland freshwater-lake, in the parish of Lochs, Lewis (in the Highlands). It is said to be 40 feet long, and to have swallowed a blanket.

The St. Pancras vestry are commencing a movement to obtain for the public the enjoyment of Hampstead-heath and certain adjoining lands as a place of public recreation.

A private letter received from St. Petersburg states that the retirement of Count Nesselrode is at length absolutely decided on.

Sir Thomas Redington has resigned his office of one of the Secretaries to the Board of Control. The office is now a permanent one, unaffected by Ministerial changes, and is, therefore, incompatible with a seat in Parliament, which Sir Thomas seeks, having just addressed the electors of New Ross.

The number of emigrants who sailed from Liverpool during the past month was 5237. Of these, more than 4000 were for the United States, about 500 for Sydney, and 400 for Melbourne.

The *Invalide Russe* announces that it will no longer be an exclusively military journal. In future it will contain theatrical articles, military news not being likely to be of sufficient interest to its readers.

The shipment of specie to India and China continues heavy. The *Euxine*, which left Southampton for Alexandria the other day, had on board no less than £470,598. Of this, only £22,200 was in gold, the remaining £448,398 consisting entirely of silver.

The cholera is said to be manifesting itself in many districts around Lisbon.

The owners of the United States' mail steamers have notified that the vessels of this line, to avoid the dangers from ice, will not cross the Banks north of 43 degrees until after the 1st of August next.

A railway train weighing eight tons crossed the Potomac River on the ice a fortnight ago.

Westron, the murderer of Mr. Waugh, is, by the decision of the Home-office, to be condemned to penal servitude for life. The Jury, it will be remembered, found him guilty of the murder, but also found that he was "predisposed to insanity."



THE LONDON, TILBURY, AND SOUTHEM RAILWAY.—THE PURFLEET STATION.

### OPENING OF THE LONDON, TILBURY, AND SOUTHEM RAILWAY.

THE portion of this line of railway extending from London to Tilbury was opened to the public in April, 1854; a further extension to Leigh, a fishing town on the Thames, in June, 1855; and the concluding part, to the terminus at Southend, was opened on Saturday last, March 1st. The length of the railway is forty-two miles; being thirty-six miles and a half of its own line, and five miles and a half on the Blackwall Railway, to Fenchurch-street, and the same distance on the Eastern Counties line to Shoreditch. A double line of rails is not yet laid down to Southend; but it is stated that, owing to the very favourable nature of the country, the cost per mile will not exceed £12,000.

The railway passes through Sripney, Stratford, Barking, Rainham, Purfleet, Grays, Tilbury, Stamford-le-Hope, Pitsea, Benfleet, Leigh, and Southend. The construction has been carried on under the joint superintendence of the well-known engineers, Mr. Bidder and Mr. John Fowler. The fares being extremely reasonable, it is expected that Southend—the nearest sea bathing place to the metropolis—will in consequence become a more popular resort.

We have engraved two Views upon this new line—Purfleet, at which there is a station; and Southend, the terminus. The hamlet of Purfleet is on rising ground, and near the mouth of the Marditch stream, which here forms a little harbour. Here are the Government powder magazines, consisting of storehouses, barracks, storekeeper's residence, and a good quay. Here are also chalk-pits. In the View is shown a portion of the railway, passing very near the river.

Southend, the well-known watering-place and steam-boat station, is pleasantly situated near the mouth of the Thames, and nearly opposite to Sheerness. It dates its celebrity as a watering-place from the visit of Queen Caroline and her daughter, the Princess Charlotte, in 1804. The town has several commodious residences and hotels, and the country is fine; its most picturesque feature has been sketched by our Artist, so as to show a portion of the pier, which is a mile and a quarter in length, and has a railway on it for the convenience of passengers to and from the steamers: it cost in construction altogether about £42,000, but was subsequently sold to the Eastern Counties Railway for £17,000.

Tilbury, which is included in the name of the railway, is hedged with associations of the modern-antique, and sets even the railway traveller

thinking of the modes of communication in other days. There are two villages of the name. Tilbury East, five miles east from Grays Thurrock, is situated near the Thames, below Tilbury Fort. In this parish was the ancient ferry over the Thames: the place being denoted by the famous Higham causeway, from Rochester, by Higham, which is still visible. This is supposed to be the place where the Emperor Claudius crossed the Thames in pursuit of the Britons, as related by Dion Cassius. At Tilbury West, the second village, three miles E. by N. from Grays Thurrock, the four Roman proconsular ways crossed each other. When the Spanish Armada was in the Channel, in 1588, Queen Elizabeth had a camp here; and here she addressed her army in her celebrated speech to her "loving people." In this parish is Tilbury Fort, a regular fortification, which may be termed the key to London. The plan was laid by Sir Martin Beckman, chief engineer to Charles II. Its chief strength on the land side consists in its being able to lay the whole level under water. On the side next the river is a strong curtain, with the water-gate in the middle. The high tower, called the block-house, is said to have been built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The platform, bastions, and curtains are planted with guns. To the playgoer the sight of the fort is more likely to recall the inimitable scene from the "Critic" than any real warfare.



SOUTHEM AND PIER.

MR. BRODERIP.

MR. WILLIAM JOHN BRODERIP, who has recently retired from the magistracy of the Westminster Police Court, was born at Bristol, where his father, William Broderip, was one of the principal medical practitioners, and sent his son early to the school kept by the Rev. Samuel Seyer (author of "The History of Bristol") at the Fort in that city. The numerous boys came, mostly, from the west of England; and when young Broderip entered as the lowest boy, Richard Jenkins, afterwards the Very Rev. Dr. Jenkins, the distinguished Master of Balliol College, Oxford, and Dean of Wells, was head of the school—a position which the subject of this notice rapidly attained: subsequently, he went to Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his degree. Thence he proceeded to London to study the law with the well-remembered Godfrey Sykes, under whose tuition he was a fellow-pupil with Sir John Patten and Mr. Justice Coleridge. Mr. Broderip was called to the bar in 1817: went the Western Circuit; published an edition of "Callis on Sewers," and, in conjunction with Mr. Bingham, three volumes of Law Reports. In 1822 he was appointed a police magistrate of the metropolis by Sir Robert Peel.

The time not occupied in his laborious office was devoted by Mr. Broderip to science, literature, and art. During four successive years he was honorary secretary of the Geological Society of London, with Sir Roderick Murchison as his colleague, when that office involved very onerous duties.

Mr. Broderip is the author of the greater part of the zoology and of some of the biography in the "Penny Cyclopædia;" of "Zoological Recreations;" "Leaves from the Note book of a Naturalist," and of many literary essays and scientific papers—for some of which we may refer to the catalogue published by the Ray Society, to the Transactions of the Zoological and Geological Societies, and to the "Zoological Journal." His fine collection of shells was bought by the nation, and is now in the British Museum, to which institution he presented the celebrated Stonesfield fossil jaw, which, from the discordant opinions which it elicited among the learned, induced a contemporary jocosely to propose the name of *Botheratiotherium* for the animal. It turned out, however, to be the jaw of a marsupial animal, as Mr. Broderip, who first named it *Didelphys Bucklandi*, had asserted.



MR. W. J. BRODERIP.—FROM A FAMILY PAINTING.

Mr. Broderip is a Fellow of the Royal and many other scientific societies, a Benchet of Gray's Inn, and Master of the Library of that ancient and honourable Society, to which Gascoigne, Bacon, Romilly, and so many other worthies belonged. He is one of the executors of the will of the lamented Robert Vernon, who did so much for British art, and whose munificent gift to the nation is his best monument.

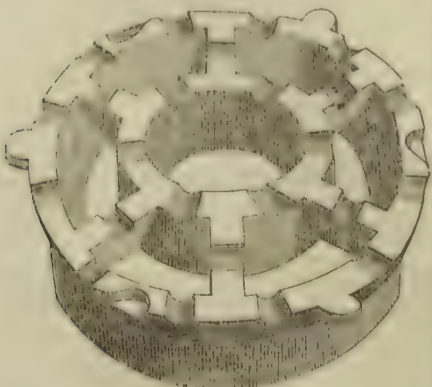
After an unremitted and most able service of nearly thirty-four years, Mr. Broderip has retired from office upon a full pension. He has numbered, and still includes, among his many friends, some of the brightest names in science, literature, and art; and he has always been ready to assist his fellow-labourers with any information on documents in his possession: as appears, among other instances, from the dedication to him of the second volume of Sir Charles Lyell's "Elements of Geology" (first and second editions); the notice appended to Dr. Buckland's "Bridgewater Treatise;" the table added to the late Sir Henry De la Beche's "How to Observe;" the preface to Yarrell's "British Fishes;" Sir Roderick Murchison's "Silurian System;" and the note appended to the 54th page of the recently-published third volume of Macaulay's "History of England."

Mr. Broderip's benevolence is well known; his patronage of art has ever been liberal, and it can be said of him what can be said of very few of those whose fortunes very far exceed his means—namely, that he never was known even to suggest a less price than that asked by the artist.

IRON ROADWAY IN LONDON.

In no aspect has the metropolis been more chequered by change of late years than in its roadways; and we have now to illustrate an ingenious addition to the list. The principal material of the invention is iron: not that "iron ways" are a novelty in this age of railroads; but the form of this pavement is altogether new, and its construction presents peculiarities which promise compactness and durability to withstand the wear and tear of the streets by their almost unceasing stream of traffic.

The inventor of this new pavement is General O. K. Knapp, of the United States; the invention has been patented in Great Britain and Ireland; and the pavement has been experimentally laid down in Leadenhall-street, between St. Mary Axe and Aldgate: Cooks and Sons, of Tower Royal, being the contractors; Ransomes and Sims, of Ipswich, the founders; and W. Haywood, of Guildhall, the engineer. The pavement consists of circular boxes, made of iron, and divided into sections so small as not to admit the hoof of a horse; whilst the compartments of iron are so arranged as to strengthen one another and the whole pavement. The boxes are grooved in such a manner as will effectually prevent the feet of horses from slipping. The boxes are also keyed or linked together, and the interstices are filled with asphaltum and a composition made of stone and shells, broken small, and mixed with hydraulic or other cement.



CAST-IRON PAVEMENT.—CIRCULAR BOX.

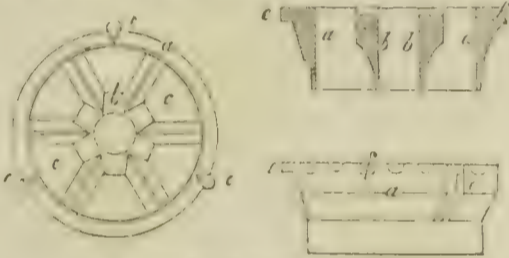
as to strengthen one another and the whole pavement. The boxes are grooved in such a manner as will effectually prevent the feet of horses from slipping. The boxes are also keyed or linked together, and the interstices are filled with asphaltum and a composition made of stone and shells, broken small, and mixed with hydraulic or other cement.

\* The last of the commissions left by that great patron is now, we understand, in progress under the gifted hand of Mr. Mulready, R.A. The executors have lately placed Sir Edwin Landseer's grand picture, "A Dialogue at Waterloo," in the Vernon Gallery.



THE MANCHESTER THREE-HORSE OMNIBUS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

The boxes may be of different forms; but the circular box combines the greatest advantages with the fewest disadvantages. We have engraved one of these boxes. It consists of a circle of cast iron, five inches in height, about one inch in thickness at the top, and twelve inches in diameter, inclosing a smaller circle of the same height and thickness, and five inches in diameter. The intermediate space between the outer and inner circle is divided into six sections, by as many compartments of cast iron; every part of the boxes preserves the same thickness as at the top for the distance of about one inch below the surface, and then gradually diminishes in thickness to the bottom. The whole surface of the box is grooved, to make the pavement, when laid, rough and unlikely to cause slipping. At equidistant points on the outer edge of the box are three keys, supported by shoulders, and set off to prevent the rims of the boxes from coming into immediate contact with each other; and at equidistant points, also, are three commissures for a key of each of the adjoining boxes to lie in; the several keys of each box resting each in the commissure of the adjoining boxes, while the commissures in turn support each a key from one of three other



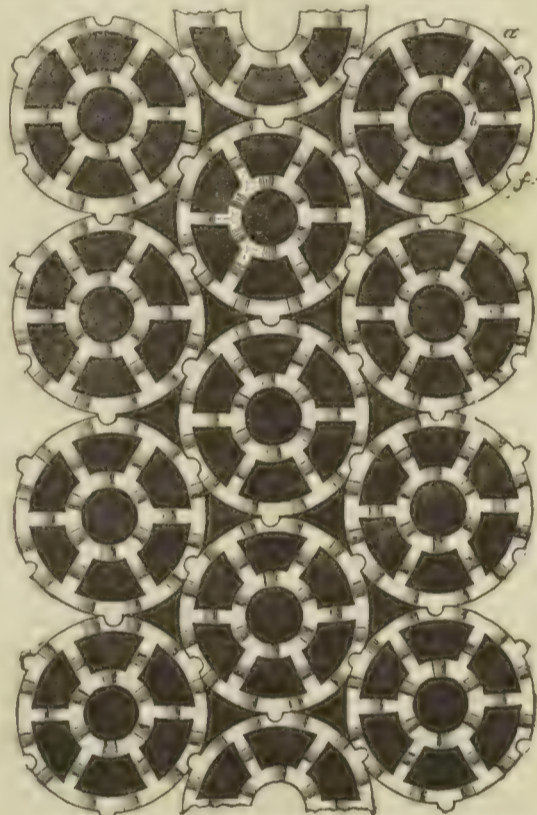
SECTION OF CAST-IRON PAVEMENT.

boxes laid between the first three, and connected in the same manner with them. Thus, every box rests upon the ground, and is also supported by three others, while it in turn is held down and firm in its place by three other boxes, which it also aids in supporting. Thus, the whole pavement is firmly linked together, and it becomes impossible for any one box or more to rise above or settle lower than those around it.

We have also engraved a portion of the pavement, as laid in Leadenhall-street, in addition to the sectional cuts explaining the construction of the pavement: a, a circle of cast iron; b, inner or smaller circle; c, section; d, key; e, commissure. A railroad track may also be laid upon this pavement by a rail being cast in about the surface of the centre of the boxes, and even therewith, connecting three boxes together, the rails being connected at the ends by means of hooks; and all the block comprising the track may be connected in the same manner.

It appears that a piece of this pavement was put down in Boston, U.S., in the autumn of 1852, in Howard-street, not one of the most travelled streets of that city; another piece was laid in the autumn of 1853, in

Count-street, "one of the most travelled parts of any city," says the inventor, "and where it has been very thoroughly tested by a constant use of omnibuses and other heavily-loaded carriages; and, so far, not one block has been broken, nor has the pavement in either street settled, or in any



THE PATENT CAST-IRON PAVEMENT, AS LAID DOWN IN LEADENHALL-STREET.



PIKE-HEADED RORQUAL WHALE TAKEN IN THE DART.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

manner given way, although several new locomotives, which, with the carriages on which they were transported, weighed some thirty tons, have passed over that portion in Court-street. The test in Boston, both as to its strength and freedom from injury by frost, has been perfect." Two pieces were also laid down in 1854, in New York, with equal success.

Still, iron pavement is not of United States origin as it is claimed to be; for, so long back as 1536, an experiment of the kind was made on Blackfriars-bridge; and, before that, a foot pavement at the corner of Old-street and the City-road.

One of the advantages of General Knapp's pavement urged by the patentee is the removal of the blocks for gas, water, sewers, &c., at a trifling expense.

### MANCHESTER OMNIBUS.

WHILE the omnibus companies of the metropolis "are bused with the many projects in model, and on paper, which have just been submitted to them, it may be interesting to glance at a specimen of this species of public accommodation in the provinces. Such is shown in the accompanying illustration of one of the three-horse Omnibuses which are used in Manchester. Among them, however, are several variations: that which we have engraved carries seventeen passengers inside and twenty-five outside—two on each side the driver, five on the seat behind, and eight on each side-seat. The raised part in the roof serves as a back to the seats on the sides, and allows space inside for a good-sized man to walk up the centre of the omnibus. There is no door; the conductor communicates with the driver by means of a bell placed under the seat of the latter. The driver can put the breaks on the wheels to facilitate the sudden stopping, by a treadle on the foot-board. The driver and conductor do not wear any uniform.

### WHALE CAPTURED IN THE RIVER DART

At high water on the north shore of Millbay creek, nearly opposite the Castle, in the Wood, at Dartmouth, on the 18th ult., was discovered at eight a.m. by a cottager a fine specimen of the Pike-headed Rorqual, which has excited great interest in that part of the country. It was nearly dry when found, and the cottager thought that if he left it alone it would soon die for want of water; but, on visiting it again at four p.m., it was as lively as ever, and after trying to stab it with a knife he made no impression on it, when he cut it with a bill-hook over the back of the neck, soon dividing the large vessels, which bled profusely. The creature got into its "flurry," drove the mud up a tremendous height by the blows of its tail, and death soon put an end to its struggle. The man took it for a Shark, and thinking it of no value sold it for a few shillings. After being exhibited at Dartmouth it was removed to Totnes, with the intention of being taken to Exeter and Bristol for a similar purpose. The animal has been thus described in the *Devon Chronicle*:—

Its dimensions were—19 ft. 5 in. long, depth 3 ft., width across the tail 4 ft. 9 in., length of lower jaw, 4 ft. 7 in., length of pectoral fin 2 ft. 4 in. by 8 in. wide, height of the dorsal fin 9 inches, distance of fin from tail 6 feet; and its estimated weight upwards of two tons. It was a remarkably handsome fish, devoid of slimy matter or smell. The back was of deep bluish-black—the belly beautifully white, the two boldly commingling along the sides, with but a slight shading off of the black. The remarkable longitudinal lines commenced between the eye and the pectoral fin, and gradually extended from the latter to the extremity of the lower jaw; these lines or furrows were about two inches deep throughout, terminating abruptly in their depth on the belly, but gradually becoming more shallow as they were prolonged towards the lower jaw. On separating these folds, the lower portions of their sides and bottom were found to present a series of minute folds running parallel with the larger ones. When viewed from the surface these folds were about one inch apart: their use appears to be to enable the animal to take in a large quantity of water, and consequently of food, into his mouth without putting the skin of the lower jaw on the stretch. The sides of the upper jaw were lined with whalebone, arranged in plates closely packed, having their inner edge, or that portion presented to the tongue, fimbriated; the fringe consisting of fibres of whalebone about the thickness of horsehair. The longest of these plates, commencing at the corner of the mouth, was about six inches long and an inch wide, gradually diminishing in length and width; till they reached the angle of the jaw, where they were about three inches long, and little more than bristles in substance.

The lower jaw projected three inches beyond the upper (hence the name of Pike-headed). The tongue, of firm elastic feel, lay about two feet back in the mouth. The tip of the tongue was not more than two inches free, so that it had quite a "tongue-tied" appearance. When the animal was turned on its back and the lower jaw separated, the skin between the tongue and the angle of the jaw fell down in a fold, at least eighteen inches deep. This looseness of the sublingual integuments would enable the animal to bring its indurated-like tongue in contact with the whole of the whalebone fringe, and thus effectually crush every portion of its food, which is naturally of a gelatinous character, and abounds in the Northern Seas. The creature feeds in this way: the mouth is opened, an immense mass of water and medusæ enter, the jaws are then closed; the water, aided perhaps by the action of the tongue, is forced through the meshes of the fringe, where the smallest portion of even gelatinous matter would be readily retained.

The presence of the dorsal fin separates the Rorquals from the true whales—they have consequently received the name of Fin Fish, or Razor-backed Whale, or Runner, from the speed of their movements. Though they attain at times a considerable size, and are common on the coast of Shetland, yet their strength and activity are such that they are seldom hunted for their blubber.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE ensuing week is big with promise to the sportsman, and the first four days of it are occupied in succession by the two-day race meetings at Warwick and Salisbury. On Wednesday its steeplechases commence with Market Rasen and Warwick; Dies, Hexham, and Moreton-in-the-Marsh have fixed theirs for Thursday; Drogheda stands for the same day, and the men from the Yorkshire Wolds will be found in great force at Driffield on Friday.

Champagne is still in the market; and Polestar—whose name is so associated in the public mind with the fate of the unhappy Mr. Cooke—is to be sold by order of the executors, along with two others, at Tattersall's, next Monday. The venue of the Rotalaplan sale has also been changed from Didcot to Tattersall's; and there will, no doubt, be some very spirited biddings for him. Rumour at present points to the Emperor of the French and Baron Rothschild as likely competitors; and, of course, mentions Lord Londesborough, who possesses his brother, Stockwell, and seems hardly likely to buy more of the same blood. Stockwell and West Australian alone cost his Lordship about 8500 guineas, as he is afraid of no price.

Centezon and Miss Bowe are gone to the Flying Dutchman's paddocks, along with West Australian's dam, whose Melbourne foals have trained very badly of late; and the dam of Knight of St. George (who all but broke down in training last season) is at Birdcatcher's. Job Marson has received a retainer for Wintingham's stable; and, unless he is specially required for one of Lord Chesterfield's horses, it is understood that Nat will ride Fly-by-Night for the Derby. For this event the Yorkshiremen (who are beginning to be very fond of Artillery) do not fancy him; but it is generally allowed that he will be very hard to shake off for the Two Thousand Guineas.

Couriers are fast bringing their sport to a close for the season, which has been one of the most open they have had for many a long year. Cork Southern Club (Upton) stands for Tuesday; Altcar Club for Tuesday and Wednesday; the Caledonian (open) for Thursday, &c.; and "Count and Longner," and Belleck (Fermanagh), for Thursday and Friday. The magnificent Black Cloud was beaten for his very first course by Knight of St. George, in the Waterloo Cup; but nobly retrieved his laurels in the Altcar Stakes; while his old opponent, Judge, the winner of the Cup in 1855, was defeated in the deciding course by Protest. Lord Sefton was not present; but his Superfine kept up the pristine fame of the Croxteth kennel; and, after winning two cup courses, was only conquered in her turn by Judge.

The late Lord Sefton's hunters have been brought to the hammer at Tattersall's, where ten of them averaged 96 guineas. We hear that Lord Stamford has bought the Bedale foxhounds for his Quorn country next season; and it seems to be now pretty certain that Mr. Richard Sutton will give him up the whole of the country south of the Wreke, where there is no cub-hunting. Besides the Albrighton and the H. H., the Bicester hounds are now in want of a master, as Mr. Anstruther Thompson is going to resign. The hunt is said to be slightly in financial difficulties about its covers, for which the owners persist in requiring such large rents. Mr. Richard Sutton is spoken of for this country, as well as for two others (after one of which his father was latterly casting a longing eye); but at present they are not declared vacant. The supply of foxes in countries is very variable. One great hunt is almost bereft of them, while we heard, on the contrary, of

three being poked out lately of one earth, in a house shrubbery, and killed one after another in short "rings."

Cricket-clubs are beginning to issue their circulars, and look out their bats and stumps, to be in preparation for the coming campaign; and Oxford and Cambridge inaugurate the boating season on Saturday, by their annual struggle from Mortlake to Putney. We may add, for the information of University men, that the boat in which "The Seven" rowed their winning race at Henley in 1843 has been bought for the purpose of being cut up into miniature oars, rudders, and paper-knives, as mementoes of that glorious day in Oxford racing annals—a day which the boating men of the Isis think quite worthy to rank with Thermopylae.

### NOTTINGHAM SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Fisherman, 1. Anthracite, 2. Nottingham Spring Handicap.—Fulbeck, 1. Mary, 2. Grand Stand Handicap.—Lady Goughly, 1. Lady of the Lodge, 2. Little-John Stakes.—The Duke, 1. Cutty Queen, 2.

### WEDNESDAY.

Forest Plate.—Pollux, 1. Sir Rowland Trenchard, 2. Farmers' and Tradesmen's Plate.—Westhorpe, 1. Jacky Lath, 2. Innkeepers' Plate.—Sir Rowland Trenchard, 1. Ida, 2. Great Annual Hurdle Race.—Stamford, 1. Potter, 2.

MACAULAY BURNT IN EFFIGY.—The Highlanders of Glenmore, in Inverness-shire, feeling aggrieved and indignant at the slanderous charges brought by Mr. Macaulay against their predecessors, in his last volume of the "History of England," assembled together, and, headed by a piper playing the "Rogue's March," proceeded to the Black Rock, near Glenmore House, and there burnt in effigy the distinguished historian. The assembled crowd gave three shouts of execration as the effigy was consuming. Macaulay, when in the Highlands, resided for a considerable time at Glenmore House.—*North British Mail*.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The total number of deaths registered in London last week was 1029. Of these, 529 were deaths of males, and 500 of females. The return is satisfactory, as tested by experience; for it is less by 221 than the average number of deaths (corrected for increase of population) in the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55. Last week the births of 1002 boys and 974 girls, in all 1976 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55 the average number was 1575.

DESTRUCTION OF DARTREY CASTLE BY FIRE.—The magnificent mansion of Lord Cremorne was totally consumed by fire on Saturday last. The fire broke out about eleven o'clock in the morning, when great exertions were made to extinguish it, and after some time it was considered to be finally put out. Unfortunately, however, such was not the case, for about five o'clock in the evening flames were observed to burst through some of the windows; and, although the country folk gave active assistance, the fire continued to rage with unceasing violence, and very soon all hope of saving the castle was abandoned. By great exertion the paintings, sculpture, and furniture, excepting that of the room in which the fire originated, were saved. The castle has not been completed more than eight years, and was erected at a cost exceeding £40,000. Lord Cremorne, it is said, devoted to it all the money which had accrued during his minority; and, as the insurance was but for £10,000, the pecuniary loss by the disaster will be extremely great.

THE CONCESSIONS TO THE CHRISTIANS.—The text of the decree which was promulgated at Constantinople on the 21st February states that Europeans will have a right to possess landed property; that, as regards civil rights, there will be a complete equality between Mussulmans and Christians. Any denomination of a nature to express the superiority of one race over another is expressly forbidden, both in public documents as in private convention. The patriarchs are to be named for life. The clergy will receive a fixed stipend, and the Church property will be managed by an assembly composed of persons of that religion. There will be mixed tribunals. Education will be free, but under the surveillance of mixed commissions. Other reforms are announced, as, for instance, the right granted to provincial and communal councils to take the initiative in grants for public works; as also the establishment of banks, in order to regularise the monetary system of the empire. A million copies of the decree of the Sultan have been distributed.

### MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH money continues very scarce and dear, rather above an average business has been transacted in the English Stock-market this week; and, on the whole, prices have ruled tolerably firm, though frequently subject to rather extensive fluctuations. The payment of ten per cent upon the new English Loan has been met without difficulty; but the principal feature more immediately operating upon Stocks is the progress of the Peace Congress at Paris. On this subject a variety of rumours have been afloat; but we believe that we may state, with some degree of certainty, that, up to the present time, it has been satisfactory; in other words, that there is every reasonable prospect of peace being concluded in a few weeks from this time. Such being almost the general impression in City circles, very little disposition has been shown to sell Consols; but, at the same time, the operations for a rise in them have not been so extensive.

The imports of bullion have been nearly £800,000; but we find that upwards of £500,000 has been purchased for shipment to France: whilst over £470,000, chiefly in silver, has been forwarded to India and China; and about £40,000 to other quarters. Until peace is established it would be idle to expect any increase in the stock of bullion in the Bank of England.

There has been an active demand for money in Lombard-street, and numerous applications have been made to the Bank of England. In the rates of discount no change has taken place. The supply of money in the Exchange has rather increased, and rates have ruled easier.

The following are the highest quotations of stocks, &c., on Monday:—Reduced Three per Cents, 92½; Consols, for Money, 91½; Ditto, for Account, 91½; New Three per Cents, 93½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 74½; Long Annuities, 1860, 3½; Ditto, 1855, 16½-16; India Stock, 224½; Consols, Scrip, 1½ pm.; Exchequer Scrip, 1½ pm.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. pm.; Exchequer Bonds, 1858, 98½; Ditto, 1859, 98. Owing to a notice having been issued to the effect that the next issue of Exchequer Bills will be at the present rate of interest—viz., 2½d. per diem—the advertised Bills were 2s. to 3s. discount. On Tuesday the market was steady, and prices generally were well supported:—Bank Stock was done at 214 to 215; Reduced Three per Cents, 91½ to 92½; Consols, for Transfer, 91½ to 91½; Ditto, for Account, 91½ to 91½; New Three per Cents, 92½ to 93½; Long Annuities, 1859, were 3½; Ditto, 1860, 3½; Ditto, 1855, 17; Consols, Scrip, 1½ pm.; India Stock, 222½ to 225; India Bonds, 2s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 1s. prem.; Ditto, advertised, 3s. 2s. dis. The market on Wednesday was decidedly firm. Bank Stock was done at 215. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 91½ to 92½; Consols, for Money, 91½ ½; New Three per Cents, 92½ to 93; Consols, for Account, 91½ ½; Long Annuities, 1860, 3 9-16; Ditto, 1859, 3 5-16; Ditto, 1855, 16½ 15-16; India Stock, 225; India Bonds, 2s. to 6s. dis.; Consols Scrip, 1½ prem.; Exchequer Scrip, 1½ prem.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. dis. to 1s. prem.; Ditto, Advertised, 3s. to 2s. dis.; Exchequer Bonds, 98½ ½. On Thursday there was a steady business doing, at very full prices:—Consols for Account were 91½ ½; Ditto, Money, 91½ ½; Reduced, 91½ 92; New Three per Cents, 92½ to 93; Long Annuities, 1855, 16½; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 1s. prem.

Nearly all foreign Bonds have been very firm, and prices generally have slightly improved. Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 102½; Cuba Seven per Cents, 101; Danish Three per Cents, 83½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 58; Chilean Three per Cents, 68; Equador New Consolidated, 13½; Ditto, Provisional Land Warrant, 4½; Granada One-and-a-Half per Cents New Active, 21½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 80 ex div.; Russian Five per Cents, 101½ ex div.; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93½; Spanish Three per Cents New Deferred, 23½; Ditto, Passive, 6½; Turkish Six per Cents, 98½; Ditto, Small, 96½; Ditto, Four per Cents (guaranteed), 100½; Venezuelan Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 29½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63½; French Three per Cents, 73½ 50c.; Sardinian Five per Cents, 90.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have changed hands steadily, as follows:—Australasia, 96; Bank of London, 64; London and County, 38½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 164; London Joint-Stock, 28½; London and Westminster, 44; Oriental, 41½; Provincial of Ireland, 51½; Royal British, 50; Union of Australia, 39; Ditto, New, 8.

Miscellaneous Securities have been rather heavy. In prices, however, no material change has taken place.—Australasian Royal Mail, 4½; Canada Company's Bonds, 135; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 109; Crystal Palace, 2½; Ditto, Preference, 5½; General Iron Screw Collier, 5; London Docks, 100; London General Omnibus Company, 3½; Netherlands Land, 1; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land, 22; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 63½; Ditto, New, 18½; South Australian Land, 35½; Victoria Government Six per Cents, 105. Ashton and Oldham Canal Shares have been done at 145; Derby, 84; Leeds and Liverpool, 470; Loughborough, 550; Stourbridge, 290; Stafford and Worcester, 420. Berlin Waterworks have been 63; East London, 104; Grand Junction, 70½; Kent, 78½; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; West Middlesex, 93½. Hungerford-bridge Shares have been 12; Waterloo, New, 27, 26; Vauxhall, 20½.

There has been a steady business doing in most Railway Shares, and prices have had an upward tendency. The total "sales" for the present month amount to £262,528. The following are the leading quotations for the week:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 26½; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 4½ ex div.; Caledonian, 5½; East Anglian, 15; Eastern Counties, 4½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 5½ ex div.; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 24½; Great Northern, 93 ex div.; Ditto, A Stock, 79 ex div.; Ditto, B Stock, 120½ ex div.; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 103 ex div.; Great Western, 62 ex div.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 83½; London and Blackwall, 7½ ex div.; London and Brighton, 99½; London and North-Western, 100 ex div.; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 25½; Midland, 70½ ex div.; North British, 31; North-Eastern, Berwick, 76½; Ditto, Extension, 15½ ex div.; Ditto, Leeds, 15½; Ditto, York, 62½ ex div.; North Staffordshire, 11; South-Eastern, 66½ ex div.; South Wales, 72.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Buckinghamshire, 94 ex div.; Hull and Selby, 104½ ex div.; Midland and Bradford, 92 ex div.; Northern and Eastern, 52½ ex div.; Wear Valley, 32 ex div.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen, 113; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 70; Great Northern Five per Cent, 107½ ex div.; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 101 ex div.; Great Western Five per Cent, 99; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 92; Midland Consolidated, 134; North British, 100½; Stockton and Darlington, 26½ ex div.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8; Ardenne, 13½; Dutch Rhenish, 11½; East Indian, 22; Grand Trunk of Canada, A Issue, 11½; Great Indian Peninsula, 21; Great Western of Canada, 25½.

Mining Shares have been steady:—Imperial Brazilian have marked 2; Copiapo, 22½; Santiago de Cuba, 2½; Tin Croft, 4½.

### THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, March 3.—The supply of English wheat on sale here to-day was but moderate; yet the demand for all kinds ruled heavy in the extremity, at a decline in the quotations realised on this day of 2½d. to 3s. 6d. per quarter. Foreign wheat, the show of which was by no means extensive, moved off slowly at 3s. to fully 4s. per quarter less money. In floating cargoes next to nothing was done. Fine malting barley changed hands to a fair extent, at an improvement in value of 1s. per quarter; but other kinds met a dull inquiry. The malt trade was heavy, at barely the late decline in value. We had a heavy inquiry for oats, at 1s. to 2s. per quarter beneath last week's currency. Both beans and peas gave way 1s. to 2s., with a heavy demand. The flour trade was in a depressed state, at a fall in the quotations of 4s. per sack. The top price of English declined to 63s. per 280 lbs.

March 5.—The trade generally was very inactive, at Monday's decline in prices. English—Wheat, Essex and Kent red, 55s. to 70s.; ditto, white, 55s. to 72s.; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 54s. to 62s.; rye, 41s. to 47s.; grinding barley, 29s. to 31s.; distilling ditto, 33s. to 35s.; malting ditto, 36s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 68s. to 74s.; brown ditto, 69s. to 63s.; Kingston and Ware, 74s. to 75s.; Chevallier, 75s. to 76s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 19s. to 23s.; tick beans, 32s. to 35s.; grey peas, 31s. to 35s.; maple, 37s. to 38s.; white, 40s. to 42s.; boilers, 40s. to 41s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s. to 43s.; Suffolk, 47s. to —s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 47s. to 49s. per 280 lbs. American rye, 31s. to 39s. per barrel.

Seeds.—Lined and cakes are in moderate request, at full prices. Most other articles are unaltered in value.

Lined, English, crushing, 70s. to 73s.; Mediterranean, 69s. to 72s.; hempseed, 56s. to 58s. per quarter. Coriander, 22s. to 26s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 23s. to 30s.; white ditto, 10s. to 13s.; fava, 7s. 6d. to 8d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 8d. to 9s. per quarter. Lined cakes, English, £13 to £13 5s.; ditto, foreign, £12 10s. to £13; rape cakes, £6 12s. to £7 5s. per ton. Canary, 60s. to 62s. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 9d. to 9½d. of house-baked ditto, 7½d. to 8½d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 69s. 7d.; barley, 35s. 6d.; oats, 23s. 9d.; rye, 47s. 2d.; beans, 41s. 5d.; peas, 39s. 5d.; ditto, 39s. 5d.; ditto, 39s. 5d.; ditto, 39s. 5d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 72s. 9d.; barley, 37s. 0d.; oats, 21s. 5d.; rye, 50s. 4d.; beans, 43s. 1d.; peas, 41s. 6d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 112,940; barley, 52,393; oats, 16,607; rye, 154; beans, 6433; peas, 1668 quarters.

The business doing in all kinds of seed is very moderate, and some forced sales of common sound cougou have been made at 8½d. per lb. The public sales have gone off heavily.

Sugar.—Our market has been very firm; and some large parcels of raw sugar have found buyers at a further advance in the quotations of from 6d. to 1s. per cwt. Buyers of crushed are coming forward freely, on Continental account. Refined sugars have sold steadily, and grocery lumps are worth 50s. to 52s. per cwt.

Coffee.—A very limited business is passing in all kinds of coffee, at barely last week's quotations. Good ordinary native Ceylon is selling at 50s. 6d. per cwt.

Rice.—Owing to the heaviness in the corn trade, the rice-market is heavy, at a decline in prices of from 6d. to 9d. per cwt.

Provisions.—All fine butters have met an active demand, at a considerable improvement in the quotations. Inferior kinds have sold steadily, at full prices. The bacon market is steady, at an improvement of 2s. per cwt. Hams are quite as dear as last week; but other kinds of provisions are a slow sale.

Tallow.—P.Y.C., on the spot, has sold at 59s. to 59½s.; March, 59s.; April, 59½s.; May, 59½s.; June, 59s. to 59½s.; October to December, 51s. 6d. per cwt. Tallow, 51s. 6d. per cwt., net cash.

Oil.—Lined oil is steady, at 31s. 9d. to 35s. and 34s. 6d. per cwt., on the spot. Brown rape is selling at 48s. 6d. to 49s.; pale ditto, 52s.; palm, 37s. to 40s.; coconut, 35s. to 37s. per cwt. No change in turpentine.

Spirits.—Itum is very dull in sale—proof Leewards, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d.; and East India, 2s. to 2s. 1d. per gallon. Brandy is heavy, and lower to purchase. Malt spirit is less inquired for.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £4 4s. to £5 15s.; clover, ditto, £4 10s. to £5 15s.; and straw, £1 4s. to £1 9s. per load.

Coal.—Hastings's Hartley, 17s. 6d.; Tanfield Moor, 15s.; Wyllam, 14s.; Eden Main, 15s. 9d.; Belmont, 15s. 6d.; Hilda, 15s. 9d.; Haswell, 17s. 6d.; Heaton, 17s. 6d.; Stewart's, 17s. 6d.; per ton.

Hops.—Fine hops are in moderate request, at full prices; but all other kinds are a slow sale, on earlier terms.

Wool.—The public sales have been brought to a close. Throughout the bidlings have ruled active, at 2d. to 3d. per lb. advance.

Potatoes.—The supplies continue very extensive, and the trade is heavy, at from 35s. to 90s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—This market has been tolerably well supplied with each kind of stock, which has sold heavily, at drooping prices:—

Beef, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d. per 8 lbs., to sink the offals.

Neugate and Leadenhall.—These markets have been heavy, as follows:—

Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.; mutton, 2s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 10d. per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

ROBERT HEBBERT.

### THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 29.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT, FEB. 29.

1st Life Guards: Cornet and Sub-Lieut. O. D. W. Hunter, to be Lieutenant; T. A. Mills, J. H. Palsler, to be Ensigns.

3rd Dragoon Guards: Cornet W. Blenkinsop, to be Lieutenant.

2nd Dragoons: R. Bainbridge to be Cornet.

3rd Light Dragoons: W. H. Davis to be Cornet.

8th: The Hon. E. Stourton to be Cornet.

13th: Cornet E. H. E. Kaulitz to be Lieutenant.

14th: Cornet G. M. Dew to be Lieutenant.

17th: Cornet R. Bainbridge to be Cornet.

1st Foot: Ensigns G. Turner, J. Tynons, J. Tomlin, Royal Exchange, shipowner; T. EMERSON, Milton-street, builder.—J. DOUGLASS, York, tailor.—V. CARTER, the Younger, Leamington Priory, ironmonger.—T. SMITH, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer.—A. J. GIBSEN, Chelmsford-terrace, New-cut, brush-maker.—R. GRIBBLE, Piton, Devonshire, carpenter and builder.—H. PRING, Bristol, baker.—R. D. TAYLOR, Tipton, Staffordshire, chemist.—C. FOX, Scarborough, manufacturer of cod-liver oil.—J. MECHIE, Battersea fields, engineer and machinist.—H. SMITH, Gospel Oak, Sedgeley, Staffordshire, farmer and licensed victualler.—J. W. H. CHAPMAN and W. H. BROWN, Finchurch-street, merchants.—G. DAVIS, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, cabinetmaker.—T. J. NICKS, Coleman-street, gilt, rope, twine, and sack maker.—R. J. POLGLAISE, Borough-road, and Jupp's-terrace, Commercial-road East, engineer, iron-founder, &c.—W. McKECHNEY, late of Santa Cruz, Cuba, then of Honduras, West India, now of Plaistow, Essex, merchant.—T. HURNET, Blaydon, Durham, glass-bottle manufacturer.—W. SOTHERN, Liverpool, glass-dealer.

ROYAL MARINES: Second Lieut. A. H. Pascoe to be First Lieutenant.

#### BANKRUPTCY.

W. BENNETT, Margaret-street, Glasgow-square, victualler.—C. P. POOLE, Lawton-cum-City, war-housings, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 31

*NEW BOOKS, &c.*

**W HETHER we consider ROUSSILLON**  
WINE as the household agent of the medical man—the admirable substitute for drugs of doubtful efficacy and inevitably after-ills—or whether we consider it as the bonnie-bouche of the gourmet—in either case it is not to be excelled. Flavour, aroma, after-taste, colour, and mellowness, recommend it to the fanciest palates; its ingredients, generous, nutritive, mild, and gross and resinous ingredients to the domestic physician. For particulars see the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of 11th February, 1854. Dinner Sherry, 2s., 3s.; Standard, or Natural, 3s.; Old Rub. Beewing Pot, 4s., 4s.; Moselle (muscated flavoured), 3s., 4s.; St. Julien Claret, 3s.; Red Hermitage, 3s., 4s., 4s.; Mill Punch, 3s.; Sparkling Champagne, 4s. Cash. Carriage-free to all Railway Stations in England. Price Lists of all Wines and Spirits forwarded (post-free) on application. Just published, price 3d., a new book, "WINE," which will be had of all Booksellers. ROSEBY and INGLE, Mitre-corn. Milk-street, Chesholme.



SOLDIERS' READING-ROOM, ST. MARY'S BARRACKS, CHATHAM.

## SOLDIERS' READING-ROOM, ST. MARY'S BARRACKS, CHATHAM.

This extended line of Barracks was built during the Peninsular War, and was first used to accommodate the French prisoners: here it was so many expressed their sense of the great consideration shown them by the Government of this country. When the barracks ceased to be in requisition for the above purpose they underwent material alteration, and, after being rendered bomb-proof were converted into extensive powder-magazines, continuing to be used as such for many years. Being at a considerable distance from the other buildings occupied by troops, and great inconvenience arising from this cause, detached powder magazines, more compact and contiguous to the different stations, were erected; when St. Mary's Barracks were used as stores for the Royal Engineers. As our Indian territory increased a corresponding supply of well-trained young men from the Provisional Battalion became necessary; in consequence of which, during one period of the year especially, the entire space of Chatham Barracks was required for this additional influx, and then it was thought expedient to appropriate a part of St. Mary's for the reception of such regiments as might arrive from foreign stations, or as a temporary barrack for a part of the Provisional Battalion instead of sending them to Canterbury.

The annual return of between three and four thousand soldiers from India and the British Colonies—who, either from impaired health, or, having served their full term, were considered exempt from further active

service—induced the authorities to decide upon St. Mary's Barracks as the fittest place for them, and since the year 1844 they have been exclusively set apart for the temporary quarters of such previous to their final disposal.

The situation of St. Mary's Barracks is remarkable for salubrity of air, and the surrounding scenery is exceedingly picturesque. On the east, the river Medway extends as far as the eye can reach, studded with numbers of men-of-war, and enlivened by the constant passing of vessels. Towards the south, the rich valley of Gillingham and Rainham presents a pleasing view, which, during summer and autumn, is rendered still more attractive by its numerous cherry and apple orchards. On the west, Upna Castle, with its surrounding panoramic scenery, and the river in the foreground, invariably offers a pleasing prospect. Indeed, St. Mary's Invalid Barracks, standing on a light loamy soil, within the line of fortifications, are capable, with their many natural advantages, of being rendered by a little taste a most desirable station.

St. Mary's Barracks have, of late, been a place of special interest, they having been the receptacle of so many thousands of men—some, after a long and honourable career, to return to the place of their birth, carrying with them the rewards of merit; some, less fortunate, to whom loss of health in a tropical climate has proved a barrier to their promotion; and last, though not least, the fearful number of the wounded, whose military career has been arrested by those many casualties war so necessarily entails. The Barracks have lately been honoured with the visits—first of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, when he became a spectator of the mode of attack, scaling of walls, hand-grenading, and the explosion of mines, attending a siege; and next by that of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen to such of her brave army as returned inviolated from the seat of war.

For the use of the invalids in the Barracks, a Library is now being fitted up in one of the rooms of the Upper Gallery, and will form a most important feature of attraction to the soldiers, and a general acquisition to these Barracks. About 800 volumes of historical and miscellaneous works have already been provided. Book-shelves are to be arranged on each side, a table extending down the centre, and the apartment will be lighted with gas. The heads of the different departments of the garrison have been very anxious for this important object; and it will, doubtless, be a great inducement for numbers of the invalids to remain quietly in barracks instead of passing their time so unprofitably in the town.

The accompanying illustration shows the Reading-room, as far as this very desirable improvement has progressed.

## ALTAR PICTURE FROM THE CRIMEA.

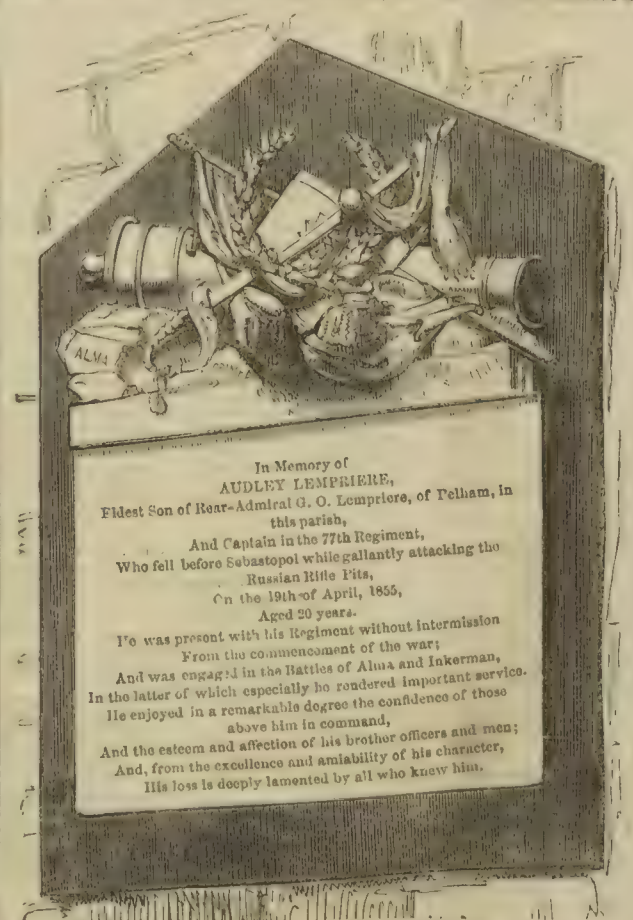
AMONG the many spoils brought from the Crimea have been objects of very opposite character and associations; and in these groups of memorials of conquest it has not been uncommon to see the implement of fierce war lying beside pictures typical of everlasting peace. The Crimean guns in Woolwich Arsenal, and the interesting object we now engrave, would make up such a picture. The latter is of small size, and is stated to have been taken from above the altar of a church in the Crimea. The shrine which one of the figures is presenting bears a resemblance to the form of the monastery at Balaclava. This painting is highly finished and harmoniously coloured, and would be commended by the pre-Raphaelite community. It was brought from Yalta by Mr. D. A. Abraham, son of the architect of that name, and is curious, as showing that art has a large share of patronage in Russian colonies.

**RUSSIANS AND THEIR EMPEROR.**—The Emperor is the chief business man of the empire. He does everything. Every man who has any authority whatever in the empire gets it from the Emperor direct, and is accountable to him alone. In Russia no man moves without a passport, and every Russian's name is registered in his police district; if he steps beyond that line, it must be by the Emperor's authority. Once a year every Russian has to swear before Heaven that whatever the Emperor does, or may do, is right. The privilege is paid for every twelve months. If a Russian wishes to change his residence, even to the next door, he must have permission from the police, wait three days before he moves, and pay for the privilege of locomotion, as he pays for every official paper he takes out; all of which makes it expensive to breathe, much more to move, in Russia. No contract is binding, no title to real estate can be transferred, except on stamped paper. The percentage that goes to the Government as a tax for the sheet depends on the value of the property. Some of these sheets of paper bring the Government from 500 to 2000 dollars. Every Russian, and everything that belongs to him,

is the Emperor's. The great estates are held by nobles; but their titles exist at the will of the Emperor. He can confiscate their property at any instant; and they are as absolutely his slaves as are the meanest of his serfs. Only one great railway is finished in Russia; that is from St. Petersburg to Moscow. The Warsaw road is completed only thirty miles—from St. Petersburg to Gatchin. A portion of the rest of the road is graded, but nothing more has been done to it since the war began. They have no large canals in Russia; those which exist being only short sluices between the rivers to promote internal navigation.—*Letter from an American*

**THE REBELLION IN CHINA.**—The *Peking Gazette* says that Luchan-fu, after being occupied two years by the rebels, has been recovered by the Government, and that the insurgents of Tsung-yang have also been routed. They wander about the neighbourhood of Wu-chang-fu, the capital of the province. The province of Szechuan is in rebellion, caused mainly by famine, twenty-four districts suffering from that condition. On the other hand, the rebels of Chin-kiang-fu are exposed to a worse visitation—a sort of plague, of which it is said upwards of 100,000 have already died. The disease attacks the throat, which speedily becomes so painful as to prevent food being taken. The teeth turn black, and fall out, and death is sure and sudden. The commandant of Chin-kiang having sent to Nankin for reinforcements, a strong body was ordered to move; but it was encountered by the Imperialists, and, after a comparatively severe and bloody struggle, gave way, and retreated to Nankin. Should the communication between the two strongholds of the rebels be cut off, the recapture of Chin-kiang by the Imperialists is pretty certain, and the evacuation of Nankin by the rebels at no very distant period may be regarded as probable. With any other people these cities would have been recovered long ago; but the Chinese prefer patient endurance to fighting, and generally find it effectual in the long run. The roving bands who caused so much alarm about Canton last year are still about the upper part of the province, but their numbers are not formidable.

## MONUMENT TO CAPT. LEMPRIERE, AT NEWTON-VALENCE



This handsome mural Tablet has just been erected at Newton-Valence Church, near Alton, to the memory of Captain Lempriere, who, it will be remembered, fell so gallantly on the night of the 19th April at the Rifle Pits before Sebastopol. The Tablet is by Mr. Theed, the sculptor, and is a meritorious work.



ALTAR-PICTURE FROM A CHURCH IN THE CRIMEA.



ENTERTAINMENT TO ADMIRAL DUNDAS, ON BOARD H. M. S. "WELLINGTON."—BAL TIC FLEET

Memorabilia,

LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

"A little think may let in much light."—OLD PROVERB.

THE CAMDEN CUP.



The annexed Engraving represents the silver-gilt Standing Cup and Cover, bequeathed by the celebrated William Camden, Clarenceux King of Arms, to the worshipful Company of Painter-Stainers. Camden, in his will (proved Nov. 10, 1623), after directing "the sum of eight pounds to be given to the poor of that place (Chislehurst), when it shall please God to call me to his mercie;" continues, "I bequeath to Sir Foulke Greville, Lord Brooke, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who preferred me gratis to my office, a piece of plate of ten pounds; item to Company of Painter-stainers of London to buy them a piece of plate in memorial of me, sixteen pounds;" the inscription of which is decreed to be, "Guil. Camdenus Clarenceux Filius Sampsonis Pictoris Londonensis dono dedit." This stately and richly-decorated cup and cover is always used on Corporation festivals, in memory of the illustrious donor. In height it is altogether twenty-three inches and a quarter—the cover only being eight inches and three quarters; and the cup, independently of the stand, five inches and a half. The inscription encircles the upper rim of the cup, and directly under it is an engraved escutcheon of Camden's arms. The cover presents an object of much elegance—a richly-ornamented pyramid, based on the heads of birds, the breasts bending gracefully with cartouch ornaments. The pinnacle of the pyramid is surmounted by a female figure, the right hand resting on a shield charged with the same arms as are shown on the side of the cup.

NOTES.

RITSON'S SHAKSPEARE.—As a pendant to your correspondent's notice of "Ritson's Shakspeare Notes," perhaps the following copy of a prospectus issued by that learned antiquary may be worth a place in "Memorabilia." It may be necessary to premise that the work itself never appeared.—EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS, AN EDITION OF THE PLAYS OF WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE, WITH NOTES, BY JOSEPH RITSON.

This edition will be comprised in eight duodecimo volumes, and will be carefully and accurately printed from the only copies of real authority—the two first folios. But although these editions will be the standard of the intended work, such passages in the old quartos as may appear to have been omitted by accident, or with a view to shorten the representation, and every various reading, will be maturely considered, and, if worthy of insertion, be adopted, either in the text or margin, as their importance or merit may seem to require. No variation, however, will be made from the standard editions without apprising the reader of it, unless the difference should consist merely in a slight typographical error. Nor is any difference between the various editions in other respects intended to be otherwise than occasionally regarded. The orthography will be reduced with the utmost care to a modern and uniform system, except where a change would be injurious to the author's sense and meaning. Various or doubtful readings will be settled from an attentive examination of the sentiments of every commentator. The notes—which will be very sparingly introduced, and never but where they seem absolutely necessary or peculiarly proper—will be chiefly extracted, under the names of their respective authors, from the editions of Theobald, Warburton, Johnson, and Stevens; but not to the exclusion of better, though perhaps anonymous, intelligence, if it can be given. It is, however, no part of the editor's design to fill his margin with a view of the corruptions, or a refutation of the errors, of preceding commentators.

The author's life, with the usual documents (particularly a more exact copy of his will than has yet been published), and the prefaces of his various editions, will be prefixed to the work; which will likewise be attended with a new, copious, and accurate glossary. And, in an additional volume, it is proposed to give a complete verbal index, adapted to the intended edition.

This edition will, with regard to the correctness of the text, be infinitely superior to any that has yet appeared. It will possess all the advantages of every former edition, and be as little liable, it is hoped, as possible to the defects of any.

Printed for J. Johnson, in St. Paul's Churchyard.

PERSON AND PALEY.—My relation, Dr. Maltby (Bishop of Durham), once invited him (Person) to meet Paley at dinner. Paley arrived first. When Person (who had never before seen him) came into the room, he seated himself in an arm-chair, and, looking very hard at Paley, said, "I am entitled to this chair, being president of a society for the discovery of truth, of which I happen at present to be the only member." [Query, the only member present!] These words were levelled at certain political opinions broached in Paley's works.—*Personiana*, in *Hogers's Table Talk*. A Scotch paper, the *Inverness Courier*, adds to this anecdote:—"One of this learned party—to the benefit of society and the delight of his friends—still survives; and we learn from the venerable Bishop of Durham that the meeting took place at the house of the late Dr. Davy, Master of Caius College, Cambridge. Paley was very anxious to see a man so extraordinary as Person, and Dr. Maltby obtained permission from his friend Dr. Davy (to whom he was then on a visit) to invite them both to his Lodge. 'It was in some respects a curious meeting,' says the Bishop; 'but it did not give occasion to so much conversation between two men very eminent in different ways as I anticipated and wished.'—P.

AN OLD SAYING REVIVED.—"When I was asked if I had attended the said lectures on the Art of Memory (Fetisvalpe's Lectures), I replied 'No; I wish to learn the art of forgetting.'"—*Hogers's Table Talk*. Turn to Langhorne's "Mutarch" (Life of Themistocles), and in a note will be found this saying, preserved by Cicero.—"When Themistocles offered to teach Themistocles the art of memory, he answered, 'Ah! rather teach me the art of forgetting: for I often remember what I would not, and cannot forget what I would.'"—N.

A LITERARY MALEFACTOR.—Some of the old newspaper notices are curious. Here is one extract:—"Monday, Feb. 20, 1740. On this day were executed at Tyburn, Usher Gahagan, Terence Connor, and Joseph Mapham, for filing gold money. Gahagan and Connor were Papists of considerable families in Ireland. The former was a very good Latin scholar, and editor of Brindley's edition of the Classics. He translated Mr. Pope's "Essay on Criticism" into Latin verse; and, after his confinement, "The Temple of Fame," and "The Messiah," which he dedicated to the Duke of Newcastle in hopes to obtain a pardon. In a poem addressed to Gahagan (in the Ordinary of Newgate's account) are the following verses:—

Who not condole with thee 'twixt fear and hope;—  
Who not admire thee thus translating Pope?  
Translating Pope in never-dying lays,  
Bereft of books, of liberty, and ease:—  
Translating Pope, beneath severest doom,  
In numbers worthy old Augustan Rome;  
Whose ablest sons might glory in thy strains,  
Tho' sung in massy, dire, incumbering chains.

The Irish ear of this encomiast is finely displayed in his rhyme of *aise* for *ease*.

RAMPANT WHIG LOYALTY.—I subjoin two more of these newspaper gleanings:—"Last Sunday Dr. Sacheverel preached a virulent and railing sermon at St. Clement's Church, in the Strand. He was attended by a numerous mob, who testified their approbation of his Billingsgate discourse by huzzaling him to his coach, so that we find other Princes have savage beasts to govern, as well as the Czar of Moscow."—*Weekly Journal*, June 1, 1717.—"This it to give notice to all disaffected persons, whether Papist, Jacobite, or Tory, that William Marvel, executioner-general of Great Britain, is preparing a great quantity of whippoor for the gentle flogging of those poor women who shall make themselves oak-gowns, with curious needlework, representing oak-leaves, both in colour and form, against the anniversary of the Restoration of King Charles II., in order to revive their old tumults."—*Weekly Journal*, May 11, 1717.—T.

LIBERALITY OF AN OLD PUBLISHER.—BURNS AND CREECH.—In an unpublished letter by Burns, addressed to a friend in Edinburgh, the poet says:—"He (Creech) wrote me a fine, fair letter, telling me he was going to print a third edition; and, as he had a brother's care of my fame, he wished to add every new thing I had written since, and I should be amply rewarded with—a copy or two to present to my friends! He has sent me a copy of the last edition to correct, but I have as yet taken no notice of it, and I hear he has published without me. You know, and all my friends know, that I do not value money; but I owed the gentleman a debt which I am happy to have it in my power to repay." The irate bard and his publisher made up matters afterwards.—INQUIRER.

QUERIES.

THE FAMILIES OF FRANCE AND PFARINGTON.—I beg to appeal to your numerous readers for the reason why the families Pfarington and France use the small "f" when signing the name, in opposition to general usage. No doubt it is an old custom with them, but whence comes it?—FRAGER.

YEOMEN OF THE GUARD IN CROMWELL'S TIME.—Can any of your historical correspondents inform me what became of the Yeomen of the Guard during the protectorate of Cromwell? I have found no account of them whatever in any history of that time. Their duty was to attend the King's person—did Cromwell make use of their services?—E. R. J. M.

VALUE OF A BAD EAR.—Can any of your readers inform me what Englishman of mark in the olden time it was who said he cultivated a bad ear, because it enabled him to enjoy bad music as well as good? Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Hobbes, Andrew Marvel, Fletcher of Saltoun, are among the characters who have been consulted as likely, but without success.—T.

THE GOOD COUNTESS OF MONMOUTH.—Will your correspondent "Carpe Diem," who states that a pane of glass on which was the inscription, "The chamber of the good Countess of Monmouth, &c.," was found in an old house now pulled down, at Watford, in Hertfordshire, give a more particular description of the house and the time when this pane of glass was found? Although well acquainted with Watford and its celebrities, I had not heard previously that the Countess of Monmouth had either lived or died there.—R. C.

ANECDOTE OF PRINCE GEORGE OF DENMARK.—A romantic incident, resembling the well-known ballad of "The King and the Miller of Mansfield," is told of the reign of Queen Anne. "Prince George of Denmark, having landed unexpectedly at Bristol, and not having been recognised by the merchants who were at the time on the pier where he was walking, was accosted by a poor artisan, who asked him if he were not the Queen's husband, expressed his regret that so little respect had been shown to him, and invited him to partake of his own humble fare. The Prince dined with the artisan; who was afterwards, with his wife, invited to Court by the Queen, and himself knighted, and his wife presented, if we remember rightly, with a watch." Is this story, which is thus related in Wright's "Literature and Superstitions of England in the Middle Ages" (ii., 173), given by any contemporary annalist?—EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.—Sir Francis Drake was born at Tavistock, in Devonshire, a country which produced several Elizabethan heroes, among them Sir Francis's "worthy companion, both in life and death, Sir John Hawkins." Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, and others of less note. Sir Francis died in 1596, off Nombre de Dios, on the Isthmus of Panama, upon whose death one wrote thus:—

The waves became his winding-sheet, the waters were his tomb;  
But for his fame, the ocean sea was not sufficient room.—H.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.—Devonshire has the honour of giving birth to the great circumnavigator. He was born in a farm-house in the parish of Musbury, about three miles from Axminster. This was originally the family seat, and there is not a question as to the fact I state. If proof, however, be required, I can refer your correspondent to my friend, the Rev. George Tucker, the Rector of Musbury, an accomplished scholar of great research, who will readily furnish conclusive evidence.—FRED. TOLLEFRET. P.S. The monuments of the Drakes are in the parish church of Musbury.

GRAMMATICAL QUERY.—One of your correspondents, defending Charles Mackay from a critic, asks whether we are at liberty to use in poetry either forgot, or forgotten; broke or broken. Forgot is undoubtedly in extensive use, both in colloquial speaking and composition, and is sanctioned by most modern grammarians; hence we find it in Murray and Lennie. Walker, that ruling lexicographer of his time, has "forgot, or forgotten, past part;" and it is to be found in later authors, and in the first productions. Pope, in his translation of Homer's "Odyssey," has—

"In poms or joys, the palace or the grot,  
My country's image never was forgot."

W. T., Daventry.

LORD BROUGHAM'S AGE.—In answer to your query of Lord Brougham's age, I find that this nobleman was born 19th September, 1778, and that his Lordship's father married, May 22nd, 1777. The mistake consists in the year of the marriage, not in that of the birth.—H. T.

CARTHAGINIAN WOMEN.—A will, I believe, find the circumstance of the Carthaginian women cutting off their hair to make ropes for the *catapultæ* in Strabo lib. xvii. Compare Caesar Bell. Civil. iii. 9. Vegetius de Re Mil. iv. 9. Vitruvius, lib. x. c. 16, says—"Nam que sunt in captivis foramina, per quorum spatia contenduntur capillo maxime muliebri vel nervo sunt." See the article "Tormentum," in Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.—H. F. W.

THE PREFIX "UG."—Messrs. Kaltschmidt and Mason appear to follow the example of the old lady who looked everywhere for her spectacles, except on her nose, where they happened to be. If any one will turn to the word "ugly," in Johnson's "Dictionary," he will find that its ancient form was *uglyl*, that there was a substantive *ugge*, horror; and a verb *ugan*, to dread. This being the case, what occasion can there be to search into the mysteries of ancient dialects, and to rummage among the synonyms of erudite lexicons, in order to discover a distant and fanciful representative of a word which is itself plain English? *Ug-thorpe* is, no doubt, the converse of *Fairstead*, as *Ug-brook* (in Devonshire) is of *Fair-brook* (in Kent); and the *Ug-goral*, near Sheffield, has a cousin-german of higher rank in *Black Forest*—*goral* or *garail* meaning, in Yorkshire Dialect, underwood. This prefix clearly means ugly, and, as if to furnish unquestionable evidence, the ancient *Ugheleam*, of "Doomsday Book," in Essex, has kept the same pace with the times as our dictionaries have, and it is now written plain *Ugley*, as any roadbook will show. Herr Kaltschmidt's numerous illustrations would apply to any short word beginning with a vowel, be its construction what it might. According to his theory, every brief prefix or terminative means water—*ug* among the rest. This is far too indefinite, and, moreover, the word water could scarcely be used as an adjective to brook, as in Lord Clifford's seat, *Ugbrook*. A similar objection applies to *uchel*; it is a different word from the one in question; and its Celtic origin renders it a very suspicious appendage to the Saxon *thorpe*. The great advantage of the old English *Ugge* or *Uggy* over these is, that we can say, in adopting it—

Here shall the muse frame no excuse,  
But frame the thing itself.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

RECEIVED.—G. E., H. G. T., P. D. E., Henry A. Murray, Z., Mackenzie Walcott, An Inhabitant of Edgeware, Ignoramus, Etic, W. A. T., B. B., Birmingham; P. M., Antiquary, Leek; John Yabbacome, M. McR., Nomenclator, J. B., Hampton; Cambridge Undergraduate, A. K. E., E. H. Y., J. P. W. C., D'Angeline, H. E. W., Muscular, A. Glenner, D. P., Gloucester; A. R., Marie, C. A., Nichols, Art Old Subscriber, Dublin; F. H. M., A. V., Gosfield; I. J., Clorcius, H. T., Alfred Kingsford, Ed. W., Gidwin, Epes, N. G. W., R. Williams, Oxford; C. Hall, Warley; W. Pebble, S. Poyntz, L. H. S., "530," J. Brown, Chorley.  
A LOVER OF OLD THEOLOGY must be good enough to write the title of the work and the name of the author to which he refers more legibly. Neither in his present note is desirable.  
E. Y. S., City, will perhaps be good enough to intrust to us the original letter of Garrick of which he has sent a copy, it shall be carefully preserved and speedily returned.  
M. MALTBY.—We shall be glad to see the pipe. What evidence have you of its antiquity?  
G. A. R.—"The solitary monk who shook the world" was Martin Luther.  
ARCHBISHOP LAW.—A. T. L. may obtain the information required on the subject of his Query if he will send his name and address to the Editor.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. K., Manchester.—Thanks for the games played in the late Tourney between Manchester and Liverpool. Some of the best are being prepared for publication.  
C. W., Sunbury.—The last Problems sent are now in the examiner's hands.  
R. HERRICK and G. BOER.—In four out of the five instances adduced of Problems admitting a double solution we believe you are right. 2. Your own Problem is ingenious, though not very profound, and we shall endeavour to give it a place in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.  
LOUISA, R. W.—In the Evans' Gambit published in the number for February 16th, Black's 15th and 16th moves must have got transposed in taking them down or in printing them, as the White Queen, in the game as actually played, when moved to Q R 4th prevented the advance Q Kt from being moved.  
D. F. W.—The consultation game at the St. George's Club are calculated to benefit the Club so materially that nothing it is hoped will interfere to stop them.  
F. T., Derby; H. TURTON, W. GRIMSIAW, J. T., ENQUIRER; J. DOYLE, Oldham; W. H. WHITE.—Under consideration.  
JAMES B.—The letters mentioned are simply the initials of the Pieces—as K for King, Q for Queen, R for Rook, or Castle, &c.  
STONIA.—1. You will find many of the games played between Messrs. Andersen and Harwitz in the volume of the *Schachzeitung* for 1813. 2. No such match was ever played.  
J. E. RIES.—It shall be reported on immediately.  
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 624, by A. Z., Omicron, F. T., Enquirer, C. W., Sunbury; E. F., Norwood; J. E. Ries, of Stuttgart; F. R., of Norwich; W. C. C., C. P. J., Yorkford; J. W., Exeter; E. B., Manchester; Beldonia, Derevon, Alfred, Holloway, are correctable.  
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 627, by Derevon, Hamish, Stadden, F. R., Norwich; J. Morley, Checkmate, J. Barnett, J. N. R., Ames, Pavitt, W. H., D. E. D., Dr. Field, E. Leo, R. K. W., W. H. B., W. R. S., Mrs. Pillicody, J. L. S., Launton, C. W., Sunbury, H. Whitton, Craigellachie, G. G. Soul, R. T., W. H. W., Wadham, Mahio, C. M., C. P. J., Yorkford; Meleles, M. Iruval, are correct.  
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 629, by Derevon, Hamish, Stadden, F. R., Norwich; J. Morley, Checkmate, J. Barnett, J. N. R., Ames, Pavitt, W. H., D. E. D., Dr. Field, E. Leo, R. K. W., W. H. B., W. R. S., Mrs. Pillicody, J. L. S., Launton, C. W., Sunbury, H. Whitton, Craigellachie, G. G. Soul, R. T., W. H. W., Wadham, Mahio, C. M., C. P. J., Yorkford; Meleles, M. Iruval, are correct.  
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SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 627.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q B 6th	R takes R or (a)	3. Q Mates	
2. B to K B 7th	Anything		
(a) 1.	B or Kt takes R	3. Q to Q sq—Mate.	
2. B to B 4th	Kt takes B		

PROBLEM No. 629

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS AT THE ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

Consultation Game played by Messrs. STAUNTON and BARNES against Messrs. LOWENTHAL and OWEN.

(Irregular Opening.)

BLACK	WHITE	BLACK	WHITE
(Messrs. L. and O.)	(Messrs. S. and B.)	(Messrs. L. and O.)	(Messrs. S. and B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. P takes P	P to Q 5th (c)
2. Q Kt to Q B 3d (a)	K Kt to K B 3d	17. B to Q 2nd	Q to Q 4th
3. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th (b)	18. K R to K B sq	B to Q Kt 3rd
4. K B P takes K P	Kt takes K P	19. Q to K Kt 3rd	P to Q 6th
5. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q B to K Kt 5th	20. Kt to Q B sq	Q R to Q sq
6. K B to K 2nd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	21. Kt to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q R 4th
7. K B to Q Kt 5th	K B to Q Kt 5th	22. P to Q B 4th (c)	Q takes Q B P
	(c)	23. B to Q B 3d	B to Q 5th (d)
8. Q to K 2nd	K Kt to K Kt 4th	24. Kt takes B	Kt takes Kt
9. Q to K B 2nd (d)	Q B takes K Kt	25. K to Q 2nd	Kt to K 3rd
10. K Kt P takes B	Castles	26. P to K B 4th	Kt to Q 4th
11. B takes Kt	P takes B	27. Q to K B sq	Kt to K 5th (ch)
12. Kt to K 2nd	P to K B 3rd	28. R takes Kt	Q takes R
13. P to K R 4th	Bt to K 3d (e)	29. R to K B 2nd	K R to K B 2nd
14. P to Q B 3rd	Bt to Q R 4th	30. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 4th
15. P to Q 4th	P takes K P		

The remaining moves were not recorded, but the game was won by White.

The score at the conclusion standing:—

Messrs. Staunton and ally	...	...	...	3
Messrs. Lowenthal and ally	...	...	...	1
Drawn	...	...	...	1

(a) Playing out the Q's Knight, instead of the King's, is not a favourite way of beginning the game in this country. We have seen many games, however, played abroad, particularly some between Mr. Hampe, an eminent player of Austria, and various opponents, in which this departure from the routine has proved highly advantageous.

(b) The true defence. Any other move at this point is likely to compel the second player to a very difficult and dangerous course of action.

(c) A good move undoubtedly, yet the original one suggested, by White, K R to Q R 4th, would have been much better. In that case Black's only c use was to play it to K B sq, which must evidently have given them a position ruinously confined. If, in answer to K R to Q B 4th, they ventured to throw forward the Q Pawn, the consequences are pretty obvious.

(d) The best move, perhaps, and one not hit upon without long deliberation.

(e) The superiority of this play to moving the Kt to K 5th will soon be manifest.

(f) Such an attack as White have now obtained must have proved decisive in a few moves, had they made the most of their advantage. From over-confidence, however, they let slip their opportunity, and permitted their adversaries to recover themselves and make a long and stubborn resistance.

(g) The only possible resource they had.

(h) A fault which cost them much time, and might have proved even more serious; while, by simply playing on the Q Pawn, they would have rendered Black's game hopeless. For example:—

21. Kt takes P (best) P to Q 7th (ch)

(W. could have either taken the P, or, if he had, he could have taken the Q, thus rendering the game hopeless.)

25. Castles, H to K 6th. And the attack is manifestly irresistible.

25. P to K B 4th H to K 6th I 26. Q to K R 2nd Kt takes K B P

And Black can no longer defend themselves.

CAMBRIDGE CHESS TOURNAMENT.—This tourney, which was open to all members of the University, was begun on Friday evening, the 15th ult.

The competitors met at Mr. Skipworth's room, St. Catherine's Hall (Mr. S. being the hon. secretary of the University Chess-club), at seven o'clock, when they were paired by lot, and the several contests immediately commenced.

Three prizes are to be given in chess-men to the three most successful combatants, and the winners of the first three games in the several parties to be declared victors. It is the intention, we hear, of the University Chess-club to establish annually this Chess Trips (if we may so term it) open to all resident members of the University. This being the first year, the list is naturally a small one, but doubtless it will greatly increase when Cambridge chessplayers will take that stand (it they do not already consider it) in the chess world, which Cambridge mathematicians have long held the world at large.

## ART REFORM.—No. II.

## THE BURIED TREASURES OF HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

ALL the Attic facility and philosophy of Hume, and all the narrative powers of Macaulay—that *facile princeps* of the domain of journalistic talent—have not produced so clear an idea of the History of England as that which could be managed by a strictly chronological arrangement of the historical pictures of Hampton Court, with such additions as are, no doubt, from time to time, capable of being procured from the dispersion of private collections. Even without such additions we have a large and capital stock to commence with, whenever we choose to create order out of chaos by a simple rearrangement. We are told that difficulties stand in the way of such a project, from the principle of never altering the number of a picture; but after all the number was adopted for the picture, not the picture for the number; and, if chronological arrangement be preferable in the case of paintings having a merely pictorial value, it is still more so in the case of a historical series. One room is entirely devoted to naval scenes—an ostensible specimen of classification, but only productive of monotony. Curiosity is extinguished when we find smoke of cannon and sea spray in almost every picture; whereas, were they dispersed through the Historical Collection, they would have agreeably diversified the illustrations of our national life and action by scenes from a sphere peculiarly our own.

With Henry VII. the Middle Age may be said to close in England; not the barbarous age, but the so-called Gothic one, when the Pointed style of architecture attained its most elaborate perfection, and just before the period when Italian art shed a splendid halo beyond the Alps on the France of Francis I. and the England of our eighth Henry. Of this period we have several historical portraits attributed to Mabuse, comprising the children of Henry VII. in the costume of the epoch. But it is with the Holbeins of Henry VIII. that the series fairly commences. This remarkable artist had not a fine sense of the beautiful, and his productions contrast poorly with the high Italian ideal of his great Ultramontane contemporaries; but he was a genuine and conscientious artist; with a marvellous knack of hitting a likeness; fair as a colourist; masterly in handling, and possessing the force of truth, and of what the French critics call *naïveté*; consequently utterly free from all meretricious mannerisms. He was, therefore, the very artist to translate to canvas with fidelity and felicity the Court of the wayward blood-stained voluptuary, who in theology would strain at a gnat, and in morality swallow a camel. We have the man himself, at home and abroad, sitting amid the newly-reared Renaissance architecture, with his family, and Court-fool with ape on shoulder; or on the Field of the Cloth of Gold in knightly tourney. Here is the Earl of Surrey (306), also by Holbein, a noble work of art, notwithstanding a certain antiquated hardness of the lines. For truth, vitality, and brilliancy, this most interesting performance is far more worthy of a place in the National Gallery as a specimen of the German artist than the portrait lately purchased at so long a price. But, from the genius and misfortunes of this the most illustrious of all the Howards, its place would, on a rearrangement, be under the rubric of Henry VIII. Nor are inferior personages wanting to complete the panorama of an English Court under the Tudors. The professional jester, or clown, is now to be found in no part of Europe, except in Turkey, where the Albanian or Roumelian Deli is the paid and licensed joker of the great man of the locality at the festive board, at the chase, the joust, or the target practice; but how frequently and pleasantly the function itself in Old England has been embalmed by the observant and inventive genius of our great dramatists. Will Somers, the Court fool of Henry VIII., as in the Holbein mirror, is as indispensable an appendage of Royalty as page or yeoman; and we have him pleasantly grinning through the lattice, or in companionship with the ape in the sunny courtyard.

Elizabeth, too, comes before us in her distinct individuality—in grasp of intellect, strong as a man; in her foibles and vanities, weaker than womankind. Her brawny, gigantic porter—a Cyclops in vision as well as in stature—introduces us to this Court, whose portrait (No. 17), by Zuccherro, is of a vigour, tone, and execution corresponding with the subject, and bears the distinct stamp of the golden age of the Cinque-cento. But the Zuccherros had not the inborn genius of Holbein. It was in the beginning of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries that we find the artistic taste expand. Under Harry, Holbein painted, and the Renaissance in architecture took root. Under the Charles of the following century we had, at a corresponding period, the constellation of Rubens, Vandyke, and Inigo Jones. In the middle of these centuries we find a great derangement of the tranquillity indispensable to art by religious and political broils. From these latter sprang naturally two great poetical periods towards the close of both centuries. In the age of Elizabeth reason soared on the wings of imagination and fancy to the greatest elevation ever attained by northern genius. And nearly a century later the terrible excitements of intestine hostility—meet nurses for a poetic child—drew forth the poetry of a Dryden and a Milton, who, although opposed to each other on every matter of Church and State, remained, in their best efforts, children of the strong feelings of the civil tempests. But both Courts—both that of Elizabeth and of Charles II.—had the poetry of gallantry and of the conceits of artificial society; the one with something of the ancient severity of English manners, the other with that exotic laxity which we find difficult to associate with the sobriety of the genius of the British nation.

In 283, 284, and 285 we have Elizabeth the Queen; in other numbers the Leicesters, the Walsinghams, and Bacons—the men of Courts, Camps, and Councils; but in 304—"Elizabeth in a Fancy Dress"—we have not the Queen, but the woman, standing to Federigo Zuccherro; and Poetry, usually mated with Music, is, on this occasion, in a state of less-exciting union with Painting, for we read on a scroll:—

The restless swallow fits my restless minde,  
In still reviving, still renewing wrongs;  
Her just complaint of cruelty unkind  
Are all the musicks that my life prolongs.

With pensive thought my weeping stagge I crown,  
Whose melancholy tears my cares expresse;  
Her tears in sylvance, and my sighs unknown,  
Are all the physicks that my hartnes redresse

My onely hopes was in this goodly tree,  
Which I did plant in love, bring up in care;  
But all in vaine, for now to late I see,  
The shales be mine, the kernels others are.  
My musique may be plaintes, my physique teares,  
If this be all the fruites my love-tree beares.

Of the period of James I. there is not much illustration. We would, however, remark a representation of Sir Henry Wotton presenting his credentials to the Doge of Venice in the Ducal palace, at a period when this republic had its weight in the politics of Europe. In the portraits of James and of Christian of Denmark we have excellent specimens of Van Somer, who, without attaining the elegance of his great immediate successor Vandyke, had much of his force and that magical power of giving the electricity of vitality and intelligence to inorganic canvas and colour.

Under the rubric of Charles I. we have, of course, those charming Vandykes with which all are familiar; and we can only reiterate our regret that they are disjointed at Windsor and Hampton Court, instead of forming, with the other Honthorsts, Poelembergs, and Van Bassens, one grand whole illustrative of the reign of this most splendid, tasteful, and munificent patron of the arts, however greatly he may have misapprehended the letter of our laws and the genius of our people. Vandyke certainly was the greatest master of elegance of manner—that eminently courtly quality which pleases by a pervading harmony and moderation, without strong passion or emotion. The great equestrian portrait being in duplicate, the principal ornament of the Vandyke-room at Windsor may remain where it is without affecting our proposal.

Several other meritorious masters illustrate this reign. We have a sea-piece by Parcelles depicting his return from Spain after his sterile and romantic adventure in that quarter. Of his ill-fated sister, the Queen of Bohemia, we have (121) Gerard Honthorst's portrait. As illustrations of manners the companion pictures of Van Bassen, representing the dining in public, are curious and instructive. The architecture of the apartments is Royally magnificent—massive without heaviness; and leaving no doubt on the mind of the spectator that that portion of the age of Charles I. before the commencement of the Civil Wars was the period when internal architecture in England had attained the climax of solidity and elegance. There is a very clever picture (398), by Poelemborg, in which there is evidently a theatrical performance; the features somewhat resemble those of Charles I., and it is set down as probably his Majesty, in a moment of relaxation, acting apart. But is such vivacity and facility compatible with the gravity and self-respect of the traditional character of Charles? We leave the professed historian to solve our doubts on this head. That the chief figure of the later years of James and first years of Charles should not be wanting may be well believed. We have here Buckingham with all his family (227) by Gerard Honthorst—that is to say, we have not only the favourite and his household, but an excellent picture by a celebrated artist—the friend of Rubens, and his colleague as Court painter—who, although far from possessing the genius of this master, is one of the few Northerners who has a high Italian reputation, partly in consequence of his system having coincided with that of the *realisti* of the South. We think, however, that both Gerard and his patrons might have done better on this occasion. A little more *desinvoltura*, and a little less strait-lace, would have made posterity prize higher both subject and treatment. Chiaroscuro and impasta both delicious.

The illustrations of our Civil Wars—our Marston and our Nasebys—fail totally. It is not so with the Restoration, which begins with the beginning; and we sincerely compliment the Lords Commissioners of the Woods and Forests in procuring the very curious picture (1030) of King Charles II. taking leave of the Court of the Stadholder and embarking at Schevening for Dover. Heinrich Heine says that the Dutch school of painting is a window opened upon the seventeenth century, and certainly neither Mieris nor Gerard Douw gives a more ingeniously-truthful glance at the outward Dutchman of this period. The pictures of Vanderveelde show the reverse of the medal. Our long and terrible wars with this obstinate maritime republic—not the pageant on the coast, with sunlit sand and troops ranged on the "new model"—but raging seas and raging fights with swell and spray. The pleasant cadences of Dorset's songs recur to the memory, connecting these smoke-obscured Vanderveelde with the fair and frail beauties whom Lely limned with his voluptuous brush. All around harmonises; the trickling fountain glistening in the sun, the neat trim Dutch parterres in the foreground of the window views, and the symmetrical vistas of the fine-grown timber of those royally luxuriant gardens that nearly encircle this vast pile.

Hampton Court having been rebuilt by Dutch William, the collection abounds in illustration of his reign. We have, in 1028, 29, companion pictures, purchased by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods and Forests, representing his embarkation in Holland, and disembarkation in England; and Kneller's great allegorical picture-portrait (No. 18) of William landing in Torbay, in which is expended all his power, but without any very striking result. It was painted when the silver tone was in the height of the fashion, and allegory still dominant. This Roman in a flowing peruke, and this Neptune on dry land, appear ridiculous in our time, and contrast marvellously with the equestrian Charles I., by Vandyke, in his own costume, and minus all mythology; but we must remember the artist, his age, and its conventional style and colour, and then Kneller's picture has in our eyes a value entitling it to a prominent place in our historical gallery. Newton and Locke, by the same artist, preserve to us the features of the two men which the subsequent eighteenth century erected into demigods. Admiral Russell, and many others so brilliantly painted in Mr. Macaulay's recent history, are also to be found under the head of William, whose reign, style, and period are well represented both in court and camp.

Illustrations of the next reign are scant, and we miss something more abundant of the wits of Anne and the wars of Marlborough. Party spirit then ran too high for the arts to flourish luxuriantly. George II.'s period furnished Sir Robert Walpole—a vulgar portrait, belonging to a vulgar, inelegant, and inartistic period of material prosperity. The Constitution, cast from the fiery furnace of the Revolution, was cooling in its new mould, and Ruby Jollity held his jovial sway over society.

Sevior armis—luxuria incubuit.

From the foibles of a sensual society sprang the harvest of the satirist—the verse of Pope, the prose of Fielding, the comedy of the English dramatists of the eighteenth century, and the hard hits of Hogarth, whose portrait, as a work of art, besides his own pictures at Marlborough House, is, we think, still more worthy of a place among the great men of the eighteenth century at Hampton Court.

A remarkable picture closes the illustration of the reign of George II., and commences that of George III. West's picture of the "Death of Wolfe" is not only the masterpiece of this undeniably considerable artist, but it marked the revival of the

military anecdotal style which Gros, in the beginning of the nineteenth century, carried to such splendour and magnificence. Sir Joshua's remarkable portrait of Elliot, with the Key of Gibraltar in his hand, however admirable as a work of art, ought clearly to be transferred from Marlborough House to Hampton Court; and the same distinction ought also to be given to Copley's "Death of Lord Chatham"—the end of the greatest civil figure of the period, which, although respectable as a work of art, is more essentially a picture of historical illustration.

Other materials for an illustration of the reign of George III. are most abundant both at Hampton Court and Marlborough House. In Beechey's "Review" (No. 166) the artist has surpassed his usual self in depicting the Royal personages and British military costume of the age of the Bonapartes and Nelsons. Hoppner's portrait of the younger Pitt ought certainly to pass to its place among the Sovereigns and statesmen of Hampton Court. But we doubt if Marlborough House would lose much by such an arrangement. West's "Peter Denying Christ," and the others of the same description, filling a large room at Hampton, ought to be keeping company with the "Lazarus" in Pall-mall, by the same master. Several other pictures ought also to go to Marlborough House; for instance, Gainsborough's "Colonel St. Leger" (668), one of the best specimens of his portrait manner; but the subject himself, not conspicuous enough to rank among our remarkable historical characters, ought to be cleared out from Hampton Court.

But should such a glorious historical collection for which we have such abundant materials stop short? We think not. If, for the sake of leaving undisturbed the new internal architecture of Windsor, we cannot have the Lawrences of the Waterloo period transferred to Hampton Court, we should above all pictures desire to see Landseer's "Visit to the Field of Waterloo," cost what it may, in the historical series.

Our own age teems with materials for a further continuation. Our union of science with industry, and of dominion with opulence, surely forms an Augustan age which posterity would willingly see reflected in the mirror of our national art.

## SAINTE CHAPELLE, AT PARIS.

THIS superb edifice has been characterised as one of the glories of Mediaeval Paris, the remains of which are comparatively few.

Sainte Chapelle occupies the site of an ancient chapel dedicated to Saint Nicholas, at the south end of the Pont Neuf. The history of its erection is ably narrated in the *Builder*, No. 664, whence we abridge the following details:—

In 1239, through the necessities of the reigning Emperor of Constantinople, Louis IX. ("Saint Louis") obtained possession of the Crown of Thorns. Two years afterwards other relics of the Saviour came into his possession, and he determined on building an edifice for their reception. He therefore instructed his architect, Pierre de Montreuil, or Montreuil, to prepare a magnificent shrine, and himself laid the first stone in 1245. In three years—with the expenditure, it is estimated, of £40,000—Pierre finished his noble work; and on the 25th of April, 1248, it was consecrated. Well did Pierre de Montreuil realise the wishes of his master, and in so doing he raised a monument to himself.

The building is in two stories, the lower chapel and the upper chapel. The extreme outer length, including the buttresses, is 118 feet; the extreme width, 55 feet; the width between the walls, 35 feet; the height from the ground externally, to the apex of the gable, 138 feet; the height of the upper chapel from the pavement to the crown of the vault, 67 feet; and the height of the spire from the ridge to the weathercock, 114 feet. The rose window was the work of a later period.

In the decoration of it internally, gilding, painting, enamel, and stained glass, were used lavishly, and all the resources of art were drawn upon. Royal marriages, betrothments, and coronations, took place in the Sainte Chapelle; and it was the starting point of numerous expeditions to the Holy Land. In 1791 it was given up to lay purposes, became the meeting-place of a club and a dépôt for flour, and was much injured.

Louis XVIII. and Charles X. showed their desire to bring it back to its original purpose and condition; but it was not till the reign of Louis Philippe, in 1837, that its restoration was decided on; the task being intrusted to M. Duban, architect, with Messrs. Lassus and Viollet-le-Duc as assistants. After twelve years' work it came wholly into the hands of M. Lassus, by whom it has been carried satisfactorily to completion.

The following details of the exterior (of which we give a View) are from the new edition of Galignani's *Paris Guide*:—

The building consists of an undercroft portico (once a parochial church), of three Gothic arches, intersected by buttresses reaching beyond those of a loftier upper one, symmetrical with the former; two more lateral buttresses end in two attached spired towers, connected on the outside by a gallery and parapet crowning the upper portico. Between the towers is a crocketed gable, surmounting a splendid circular window constructed by Charles VIII. The spires are octagonal, of the fifteenth century, and charged with tracery, crockets, and a crown of thorns at half their height. The southern side consists of four large pointed upper windows, in the Three-in-one style, with three narrow mullioned choir windows. The upper windows are surmounted by crocketed canopies, connected by a sweeping open-worked parapet crowning the whole. On this parapet stand eight statues of angels, cast in lead, by Geoffrey Dechaune. The northern side is blocked in part by the buildings of the Palais de Justice. The height of the edifice from the ground is 110 feet; its total length the same, and its breadth 34 feet. The roof is very sloping, and of excellent construction, and is surmounted by a lofty and beautiful spire, 120 feet in height, richly crocketed and gilt. It was erected in 1553, to replace another 100 feet high, which was partly burned down in 1630, and removed a little before the Revolution of 1789.

The writer in the *Builder* thus comments upon the work of the restoration. It will be noticed that on the pinnacles of the turrets at the west end, on each side of the rose-window, the Crown of Thorns is represented above the Crown of France. The spire, which M. Lassus has erected with much skill and taste—adopting, nevertheless, the style of a later period than that of the building—is the fourth that has surmounted the Sainte Chapelle. The third of these, erected by Louis XIII., was destroyed in 1791. Around the octagon base of the spire are figures of the Twelve Apostles, larger than life. The figure of St. Thomas is a representation of the architect, M. Lassus; St. Philip is a likeness of M. Steinheil, glass painter; and various figures scattered about the spire represent the carver, the modeller, the lead-worker, and others immediately concerned in the restoration, and are inscribed with their names. With the exception of the cross and weathercock, which are of iron and copper, the whole of the ornamental work is of lead, formed with the hammer, and gilt: the ornamental work on the ridge, very large and elaborate, is also of lead. At the eastern termination of the ridge is the figure of an angel, nearly ten feet high, which revolves, by means of clockwork, with the sun. One hand holds a cross, and the other points to the position of the sun. Messrs. Durand, of Paris, by whom the works in lead were executed, deserve mention. "No hammered leadwork," says M. Froche, "had been executed since the fifteenth century; this, then, is the first instance wherein for four centuries such work has been done, a circumstance we consider as a fresh and precious conquest for industry. We must, logically, infer that one of the unquestionable advantages of monumental restoration is to establish intelligent workmen, to elevate them in a degree, by bringing them nearer to the artist, and to create new resources for the arts and commerce." In this way restorations, and more especially this of the Sainte Chapelle of Paris, have revived branches of industry extinguished, or rather forgotten, for a long time, such as working in iron, painting in enamel, glass staining, repoussé work, and embroidery.

The interior glows with colour, gilding, and enamel: the windows are filled with stained glass, and every inch of the walls and ceiling is painted—on the whole, as it seems to us, very successfully. There is a prodigious quantity of stained glass, and the ancient portion is particularly valuable in the history of the art, because we know that, with the exception of that in the rose-window, it was there when the chapel was consecrated 1248. Much of the ancient glass was destroyed.

The windows consist mostly of a dark blue ground, with red and yellow upon it. The ceiling is blue, sprinkled with the everlasting goldstars, and there is a large amount of gilding amongst the colours on the stone-work.

\* In the "Itinéraire Archéologique de Paris," by M. Guilhaume, the cost is stated at 800,000 livres. But this must be an error; francs must be meant. Including the relics and the shrines to contain them, about £120,000 were spent



THE SAINT CHAPELLE, PARIS.—RESTORED.



MALTA, FROM A PAINTING BY J. R. CARMICHAEL.

### "MALTA."—PAINTED BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.

THIS fine picture was exhibited last year at the British Institution, where the painter, Mr. Carmichael, soon found a purchaser.

The Harbour of Malta has been often described; it is thus vividly pictured in the work just published with the attractive title of "Inside Sebastopol:—"

In a few moments we came round the point, and the harbour of Valetta burst upon us as a thing of wonder. Two long deep bays run inland. The tongue of land between the two bears the town of Valetta, so that the streets are, for the most part, terminated by the sea at either end. But these terminations are by long flights of steps down the steep ramparts, for this tongue of land is abrupt, and the cliffs are crowned by continuous fortifications hewn in the soft stone, and built up high, with formidable embrasures, where silent cannon lurk unseen, or just peer forth at the sea.

The first blue bay we pass. It is the Quarantine Harbour; and happily we are not tethered bound. We pass, also, the tip of the tongue of land on which the city stands, and that Castle of St. Elmo, which, nearly three centuries ago (1565) bore the first brunt of the attack of Mustapha Pacha, and was taken at last by storm. St. Elmo still guards the entrance to the two great harbours. But Valetta was not then. The tongue of land was, at that day, bare rock. We are within the harbour. Look to the left, to those deep creeks wherewith that side is indented, and where a complete system of harbours run landwards. There is Bighi Bay, and Dockyard Creek, and the inlet which makes Sangleia an island. There is the Malta of history. Dockyard Creek is now crowded with shipping. Large white houses, which might be palaces, are shown, by tall letters, rudely painted, to be appropriated to the caravans of English and French sailors. "The Golden Gun," with a bad effigy of a ship, and other announcements of similar import, give reason to suspect that a Wapping exists among that solid masonry; and that those towers and parapets look down on coarser scenes than they beheld towards the end of the last century, when Mr. Brydson saw the knights departing in their galleys to assist the French against the Bey of Tunis.

### THE MOTHERS-IN-LAW OF ENGLAND.

#### MRS. GROSE.

MR. JONES, you are pusillanimous as a mouse: we shall not be quiet and say nothing about Mrs. Grose, because it was at your request that we undertook this short series of papers. You know, and so does every one who has the honour of Mrs. Grose's acquaintance, that she is a woman most irascible and violent; but, as you have not asked us to dinner for a month, and have expressed your determination not to do so for a much longer period in *futuro*, we shall tell the truth, the whole truth, and as much more beside the truth as we please, Mr. Jones. That you sold your marital freedom to Mrs. Grose for fifteen hundred pounds is as well known as the fact of your marriage. In the neat and appropriate speech you made in the front of your wedding-cake on "the happiest day of your life"—I declare those were your very words, whatever you may call it now—I say on that the happiest day of your life—I shall repeat it if I think proper—on that day you burst into tears of rapture when you announced the munificent gift of Mrs. Grose—fifteen hundred pounds—unexpected pounds, and declared that as long as memory held a seat in this distracted—(you forgot the text and laid your hand on a water-bottle)—you never could, would, or should forget the proud position which that moment had made you under the present circumstances of occupying the twofold relation of father and son, not father and son, but husband and son-in-law, with hip, hip, hurrah! and "she's a jolly good fellow." You never made such a speech as that? You did, Mr. Jones; for Tom Jolliver took it down in shorthand, intending to publish it for the use of bridegrooms in general. Well, then, you were a fool! We did not say so, however disposed we may be to subscribe to the opinion. The gift was clogged with a condition. You undertook to provide Mrs. Grose with board and lodging for the term of her natural life, and you'll have to do it. Meat, breakfast, hot lunch, hot dinner, hot supper, and something hot after supper. You don't mind that, we know; because you are fond of good living, and plenty of it. What do you object to? That Mrs. Grose is never satisfied, but always complaining of something, and drawing unfavourable comparisons between you and the late Mr. Grose. The butter they had in Mr. Grose's time! bought by that excellent man on his way home from the City—You never think of such a thing. The delicious bacon that Mr. Grose had in by the side!—but *you*, you will only have it in as you want it. Mr. Grose brushed his own hat and coat, thereby allowing the servant more time to attend upon her mistress. He never dawdled about the house till nine o'clock, but left by the half-past eight omnibus every morning, Sunday excepted. He never kept the dinner waiting, but remembered that he had some one at home who could not begin without him. He never read after dinner, and found fault with people going to sleep. He never insulted any female by asking her if oxides combine with water? and, if so, do they present the same phenomena as alloxan and alloxtin? Mr. Grose never was mean enough to look at the housekeeping-book and require to know what was the meaning of "Sundries, £2 10s." He used to take his family to the play, and not leave his wife and her mamma to mope themselves to death. He never thought Ramsgate expensive; or that two nurserymaids were unnecessary to manage three children. He never allowed any one to beggar herself for him, and then treated her like a negro slave—that is if she would put up with such treatment. He never made his home so miserable that, but for his children's sake, their ill-used mother had better live on the interest of fifteen hundred pounds, Three-and-a-Half per Cents, which were her due according to all the laws of honour and morality. There she has you, Mr. Jones! You only thought of her money when you were wont to carney her and make her presents of preserved mangoes, and buffalo-humps, and all kinds of out-of-the-way condiments. You never cared a brass button for her, and yet you pretended that, much as you loved (Booh!) Maria, home would not be home without dear Mrs. Grose—and her fifteen hundred pounds. Mercenary Jones! You are justly rewarded for your avarice and duplicity. Mrs. Grose is your Nemesis; and it is to punish such sons-in-law that such mothers-in-law are permitted!—M. L.

**DECREASE OF EUROPEAN EMIGRATION.**—According to the report of the New York Commissioners of Emigration, it appears that the arrivals of emigrants from Europe in the port of New York were to the 19th of December:—For the year 1854, 303,918; for the year 1855, 129,803: decrease, 174,115.

**THE FALLS OF GARSTAPPAH.**—We have received from the sketcher of the views of the stupendous falls, (engraved in our journal of Feb. 16) the following additional descriptive details:—"The Rajah Fall, the farthest, was about a mile from the position I sketched. The strata shown are slanting towards the Rajah, which falls in the deep recess or angle, the dark shadow of which is in deep contrast to the shining body of water that descends into it. The detached rocks, seen lying in the bed of the river, are half a mile distant from the far fall; and the red streaks on the rock were seen by the telescope at that distance; they are composed of innumerable red flowers, which were not, however, found on descending to the bed of the river below the falls. The water falls in rocket-like forms, covering the whole surface of the falls: masses of water, tons in weight, disappear in silvery, glittering forms. The descent to the bed of the river, by a zigzag path, is very difficult and dangerous; in many places ladders of ten or twelve feet are required to ascend and descend. Two parties are seen cooking their luncheon—some splendid immense delicious trout, which have just been brought up from the stream below by the wild inhabitants of the forest. At the base of the Rocket Fall a huge lofty rock projects into the abyss, scattering the centre of the fall into a thousand sparkling streams, glittering in the golden rays of the sun, surrounded by magnificent rainbows, which baffle all description, either by pen or pencil."

**SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATION OF CALIFORNIA.**—The Boston *Atlas* states that Mr. E. Samuels, an enthusiastic naturalist of that city, left New York in the California steamer of the 5th ult., on a pilgrimage of scientific research. He proposes to make a thorough exploration of Northern California, in all the departments of Natural History, and with that object will remain in that region one or two years, devoting all his time to making collections in its animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdom. His collections will be for the joint enrichment of the museums of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington and of the Boston Society of Natural History, of which last institution Mr. Samuels has been for some years the taxidermist.

### ANALYSIS OF SOME ENGLISH CASES OF POISONING.

#### No. III.—MARY ANNE BURDOCK.

So determinedly is the public mind bent on investigating the system of secret poisoning, which it is undeniable has existed for some years in this country, and so industrious are some unscrupulous caterers for its appetite, whether healthy or morbid, in supplying it with food, that we are driven, as it were, to take up the painful subject, and extract from it some inferences which may tend at least to diminish its many attendant evils.

It is easy—very easy—to take life by poison; but by no means easy to do so without detection. Suspicion once aroused, and the beckoning of the hand of God duly obeyed by the children of science, detection becomes a matter of most perilous certainty. We shall, perhaps, best prove the truth of this statement, by adducing a few examples, in which length of time has not baffled the investigations of science, in which, though the grave has closed over the victim of secret assassination, it has, at the call of justice, yielded up its silent yet convincing testimony of the irreparable wrong inflicted on its tenant.

In the month of April, 1835, Mary Anne Burdock, the subject of the present paper, was tried at the Bristol Assize, before the Recorder, Sir C. Wetherell, on a charge of poisoning Mrs. Clara Anne Smith, by means of yellow arsenic (the arsenic sulphuretum of the chemist—the orpiment, or coachbuilders' yellow of commerce).

Mary Smith, a widow, aged 60, went to lodge with the prisoner, at Bristol, in the year 1833, and was known to be possessed of considerable property in sovereigns and bank-notes. She had a brother-in-law residing at Oporto, and a nephew in this country. She died on the 23rd October. Shortly afterwards an undertaker named Thompson was sent for by the prisoner, who told him she had an old lady dead in her house, who died very poor, and had no friends, and must therefore be buried at as little expense as possible. A coffin and coffin-plate, on which were the deceased's name and age, were in consequence provided, and the lady was interred in St. Augustine's churchyard, at eight in the morning of the 30th of October. Previously to this the prisoner was very poor, and lived with a man named Wade. Subsequent to the funeral of the deceased she suddenly became possessed of wealth, and said she had been left a large property by her uncle. Wade went into business; but died in the April following, leaving the whole to Mary Anne Burdock. In December, 1834, fourteen months after death, the suspicions of Mrs. Smith's relatives were excited, and an investigation instituted. The body was disinterred, and a *post-mortem* examination instituted, from which it was ascertained, beyond all possibility of doubt, that death had been caused by the administering of yellow arsenic.

The trial took place in April following, and extended over three days. This fact established, other witnesses were called to bring the crime home to the prisoner. A seaman, named Evans, proved that he lodged with the prisoner when she passed as Mrs. Wade; this was in October 1833. She asked him to purchase two pennyworth of arsenic for her about six days before Mrs. Smith died, saying there were rats in the house (this was proved not to have been the case). He accordingly purchased the arsenic from a druggist named Hobbs, in the presence of two witnesses all of whom confirmed his statement. He gave the arsenic to the prisoner, and she put it in her pocket. He was in the house when Mrs. Smith died, and heard Wade and the prisoner laughing during the night. The prisoner said the deceased died poor, and she should sell some plate she left to pay the funeral expenses. He had seen the deceased with a gold watch and chain about a month before.

The actual administration of a yellow powder (the arsenic no doubt) was proved by a girl named Mary Ann Allen, who had been engaged to wait on the deceased, and who saw the prisoner put some yellow powder out of a paper, which she took from her pocket, into a basin of gruel, which she subsequently gave to the deceased—shortly after which the poor creature was seized with dreadful convulsions and died. After her death the prisoner opened a cupboard and drawers, and applied abusive epithets to the deceased, and conducted herself in the most unfeeling manner. She told witness never to tell anything of Mrs. Smith, or who she was, or what she was, nor that she had ever lived with her; and, if any one asked, to say she was a stranger and a foreigner, from far away in the East Indies; "Nor don't you ever tell any one," said she, "you saw me put anything into the gruel," for people might think it was curious.

These details were confirmed by other witnesses, including the mother of the girl, and a servant who at the time lived with the prisoner. Mr. Charles Read, a wine-merchant, who knew the deceased's brother-in-law in Oporto, then proved that in November after her death, he went to the prisoner's house and saw her and Wade. He made inquiries as to Mrs. Smith's property. The prisoner said she died very poor, and that her clothes were in so bad a state that she was compelled to burn them, and that she would not produce anything belonging to her till he paid the funeral expenses, which amounted to £15; he went again the next morning, when Wade said there was a box which contained some papers belonging to the deceased; she ultimately agreed that they should each get a professional man to meet. They went again the next morning, and the box was at length produced and opened, and the papers were examined, and there was an old will of Mr. Smith's in favour of his wife. There were no deeds. Mrs. Smith had dressed very respectably since the death of her husband, five years ago. He knew she had possessed property. He had paid her £700 in 1829. He paid her an annuity of £15.

The case having been brought to a conclusion, some witnesses were examined to the character of the prisoner, who strongly protested her innocence.

On Monday the Recorder summed up the evidence with great perspicuity, going through the whole of the testimony of the witnesses, and finally remarking on such parts as required explanation. He observed in his address to the jury:—"The issues of life and death were, by the constitution of the realm, committed to them and not to him. This prisoner was charged with having murdered, by means of poison, a lady of the name of Clara Anne Smith, the poison being yellow arsenic mixed in water-gruel. They would have to make up their minds upon the three following points:—First, whether Mrs. Smith's death was occasioned by poison; secondly, whether that poisoning was carried into effect by the prisoner; and, thirdly, whether the prisoner knew that she was poisoning Mrs. Smith. If they were of opinion that she did administer the poison knowing it was poison—if their consciences were made up on these points, however fatal and tremendous the consequences might be to the prisoner, they were bound to make a true deliverance between the King and the King's subjects, and they were bound to pronounce her guilty. They would have to exercise their judgment. The verdict was theirs, and not that of the Court. They were charged with the duty of pronouncing the question of guilty or not guilty."

The jury retired for rather more than a quarter of an hour, during which time great and more than ordinary excitement was manifest in the court. On their return, the foreman, in a most solemn manner, returned the verdict of "Guilty."

The prisoner's countenance at this interesting and awful moment was slightly changed, but she addressed the Judge in an audible voice, although rather faltering, saying, "My Lord, I am innocent, I am innocent. Standing at this bar, I call upon the Almighty to put his judgment upon me if what I am now saying is not true. I know nothing of it; I am innocent; and the Almighty, I hope, will put his judgment upon me at this moment if I am not innocent."—The learned Judge then passed upon her the awful sentence of the law, directing her to be executed on Wednesday, and her body to be buried within the precincts of the gaol. The prisoner said in an audible voice, "May the Lord have mercy upon my soul." She was perfectly unmoved during the passing of the sentence. She was then removed, and immediately partook of refreshment under the dock. An immense crowd of persons was waiting in every avenue leading from the court; and, upon her departure from the Guildhall, on her way to the gaol, she was assailed with the most frightful and discordant yells, the carriage in which she was conveyed being followed by a great concourse of people.

On Wednesday, the 15th of April, the unhappy wretch was hanged. After her conviction, in a somewhat scanty confession, or declaration, to a woman employed to attend her, she stated that arsenic had been given to the deceased on the day before her death, and a larger quantity on the following evening, as the former dose appeared insufficient.

Such is a brief detail of this celebrated case. It strongly illustrates a truth which cannot be too widely diffused, or too generally known; viz., that neither time, nor the changes incidental to decay and decomposition, are adequate to the removal of distinct evidence of the employment of any of this large class of irritant poisons.

Dr. Taylor, in his celebrated work on Toxicology, cites instances of their detection, three, seven, and even ten years after interment. This fact alone, coupled with the unerring certainty with which a subtle chain of circumstantial evidence is found ever woven round the feet of the secret assassin, would probably prevent the development of many a deadly scheme of this nature, if only condign punishment was invariably followed.

The report says, "The appearance which it (the stomach) presented was very striking. A thick and yellow coating like paint lay on the mucous membrane, particularly over the pyloric third; but it extended, more or less, with some small interjections of unstained membrane, to within two or three inches of the great cu-de-sac."

A considerable amount of practical information may be drawn from this case:—

1. The length of time the body had been buried—fourteen months. It is well understood among taxidermists that arsenic possesses a wonderful power of preserving bodies. It forms the principal ingredient in the paste used by persons who follow that pursuit; and has, therefore, a direct tendency to detect the crime it has been used to perpetrate.

2. The accuracy of the experiments by which its existence is proved. By

the "reduction process," a distinct metallic sublimate may be obtained from the 300th part of a grain; and these sublimate may be preserved unchanged for years, by filling off the ends of the tube, and then hermetically sealing them in the flame of a spirit lamp.

3. The arsenic used as an agent of poisoning in this case, was in an unusual form, and one not at all likely to be suspected. It was a yellow sulphuret, known vulgarly as the basis of the coachmakers' yellow, used in imparting that colour to carriages. Lepelletier mentions two cases of poisoning by this arsenical preparation, in which its preservative powers were as strikingly visible.

Lastly, it may be noted that some localities are so favourable to the preservation of bodies that, even where no conservative agents have been employed, decay has for many years been entirely arrested. The body of an overlooker, drowned in a mine in Cumberland, was thus recovered unchanged, after many years; and the shock to the widow (who had married again) at beholding her long-lost husband was so great that she never regained her senses. In the elaborate "Exhumations Juridiques" of Orfila and Leseur there is an account of two bodies disinterred from a burying-ground at Valenciennes after the lapse of fifteen years; their preservation was so perfect, that inspectors were enabled to determine in one of them the very disease of which that subject had died—viz., inflammation of the lungs; and that he had been bled in both arms, the orifices even then being of a bright red.

These reflections show, that the grave may as readily be the custodian of evidence as the depository of crime; and that whenever inquiry is made, in almost all cases it affords incontrovertible testimony on the side of innocence or guilt. Like all other testimony, however, it must be weighed with the utmost caution; for we shall show in a future paper, how a wound inflicted on a body in its disinterment, was unjustly attributed to the prisoner.

### THE CASE OF CAPTAIN DONELLAN.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

THE interesting account given by you in your Journal of Feb. 4 is wanting in some of its most important features. I beg, therefore, to call your attention to the following facts proved on that trial, and which remove the case from much of the doubt that your version is calculated to create, as to the propriety of the verdict of "Guilty."

1st. How, or where was the Captain to have obtained laurel-water?

It appeared in evidence that Captain Donellan had a still in his room, and that he used it for distilling roses. Some days after the death of Sir Theodosius he brought this still to one of the servants to be cleaned. It was full of lime, and the lime was wet. Now lime was not necessary for the distillation of roses, but might be used to purify the still from a poisonous matter. Donellan was so bad a chemist that, on being asked for what purpose he had procured this machine, he replied that "he used it to make lime-water to kill fleas." Not knowing that lime-water could only be made by saturating water with lime, and that a still never was and never could be applied to such a purpose. In his library there was a single number of the "Philosophical Transactions," and of this single number the leaves had been cut only in one place, and this place contained an account of the mode of making laurel-water by distillation. Catherine Amos also proved that there were laurels and bays in the garden.

2nd. Doctors Kerr, Rattray, Wilmer, Ashe, Parsons, and Hunter, all proved the symptoms of poisoning were apparent in the manner of the death of Sir Theodosius.

3rd. Of medical men of eminence who have written on the matter since, Christian has stated, "For my part, taking into account the general as well as the medical circumstances of the case, I do not entertain a doubt of his guilt." Sir Henry Hallford has written in similar terms. Burnett and Colton's "Lacon" confirm those views.

Juries are not and never have been infallible; but I think it well at all times to take care that we do not carelessly or lightly act so as to bring that ancient and proper mode of trial into disrepute.

I am, Sir, &c., JOHN THOMAS ROWLAND.

Dregheda.

**A FATAL DUEL.**—A short time since M. Cohen, a young Prussian engineer whom the English company charged with the construction of a section of a railway had placed at the head of their works, was at a night fete given at Berlin. Among the guests invited was a nephew of General Todleben, the celebrated Russian engineer. Towards the close of the evening politics came on the tapis, when M. Cohen supported the cause of the Allies, and particularly that of France, and M. Todleben naturally that of Russia. The discussion at last became so violent that young Todleben, completely losing his temper, exclaimed, "You are nothing but a vile Frenchman!" "And you a vile Cossack!" said the reply. "I defy you to support your opinions 'word in hand,'" said the nephew of the General. "I accept for life and death!" replied M. Cohen. Seconds were chosen, and a meeting arranged for the following morning, and it took place accordingly. Pistols were the weapons chosen, and at the second shot M. Todleben was struck in the heart and expired instantly. M. Cohen had his right arm broken. He was carried to the house of his brother, where he remains a prisoner on parole until his trial. *Messenger du Midi.*

**AMERICAN WAR MACHINERY.**—The probabilities of a war have brought to Washington some new and apparently very destructive inventions in the way of submarine batteries, and that class of death-dealing machines, which are shortly to be submitted to the War and Navy Departments for experiment. I have seen some of the drawings and plans, which promise, at least, formidable results. The Nautilus Battery, for example, is a floating cylinder from which radiates a circular battery of mortar-shaped tubes, charged with shot shell of a peculiar construction, which can all be blown up together by an electric wire, connected with the nearest lighthouse or fort. The guns are made of iron plate, and each gun can be charged to the muzzle and exploded like an immense bombshell, making, in a continuation of fifty-three mortars, the force of five hundred shells, of the largest calibre known in military service. This battery will cover an area of a mile or more with a deadly irresistible shower of cutting shot, and exploding shell, and burning flames, that no ship could withstand an instant. The inventor computes the whole expense of one of these batteries at about three thousand dollars, or something less than the cost of an ordinary amount of ordinary shells. His plan is to move these batteries in pairs, in ranks along the channel of approach in such positions that no fleet can come near enough to bombard the city to be defended without passing over or near the Nautilus. When the enemy comes in its range the electric spark is sent on its errand, and the hostile fleet is enveloped in fiery destruction before it can commence its work of mischief. Another invention is a kind of floating fire-shell, of great size and power, charged with Greek fire and a kind of wedge-shaped shot, which is also connected with a galvanic battery. The inventor claims that this fire-shell, or buoy, is not confined in its action to a particular spot, but is able to travel directly, tortuously, or in a circle, and spread its destructive effects through a fleet, not only throwing up immense jets of liquid fire, higher than the highest shipping, to descend on it in a rain of consuming fire, but at the same time, by the evaporation of a large portion of the fiery liquid, immense clouds of "fire mist" are formed, to be carried along through the shipping by the least breeze, to a great distance, burning men and rigging, and setting fire to everything combustible with which it comes in contact. Water will not quench this "fire mist," and, as it is heavier than the air, and of an adhesive nature, it will neither rise too high nor be easily dispersed. There are other inventions for coast and harbour defence, particularly a class of rockets that claim extraordinary power for mischief. Most, if not all, of these inventions have been sent to Russia, and may be used in the defence of Cronstadt.—*Letter from Washington.*

**SWEDEN AND THE WESTERN POWERS.**—The Swedish diplomatist, Lallensædt, is about to publish a pamphlet on the relations between Sweden and the Western Powers, which is calculated to throw much new light on the negotiations which preceded and led to the Treaty of November. According to this authority, both the King and the Crown Prince Charles were from the very beginning of the Oriental complication of affairs perfectly aware of the necessity of abandoning the traditional policy of King Charles John, and making an alliance with the Western Powers—although such a step must naturally be only taken with the greatest caution, to evade the attacks of the opposition press, which would not fail to cry out at seeing the traditions of 1812 abandoned. It is true that the offer of the Aland Islands was rejected by Sweden in the autumn of 1854, after the capture and destruction of Bomarsund; but it was for the same reason that France and England abandoned them, namely, that they were considered untenable without the possession of Finland. The Treaty of the 2nd of December, 1854, had the effect of inducing King Oscar to come forward more boldly than he had hitherto done, being led to believe that Austria was going to take an active part in the war. In the month of March last year the negotiations were opened at Paris by Count Tascher (the Grand Master of the Household of the Empress Eugénie), who is alike related to the present dynasties of France and Sweden. King Oscar demanded a guarantee for the continued possession of his territory and a powerful material support. In consequence of this a lively correspondence took place between the Emperor of the French and the King and the Crown Prince of Sweden, and a detailed report of the resources of Sweden was transmitted to Paris. The King demanded pecuniary subsidies and an army of 100,000 men, the operations of whom should be shared and supported by 60,000 Swedes. If they succeeded in conquering Finland, it was to be given again to Sweden. In the mean time, when the negotiations had proceeded thus far, the Allies decided on confining their operations for the year 1855 to the Crimea, with merely a demonstration in the Baltic. The real *bond fide* Baltic campaign was adjourned, and it was only after the fall of Sebastopol that the negotiations with Sweden were renewed by the memorable mission of General Canrobert to Stockholm, which led to the conclusion of the Treaty of November, which, however, is only to be considered in the light of a provisional one; and there is every reason to believe that if the Conferences at Paris are broken off, and hostilities recommence, Sweden will boldly throw off her neutrality, and take an active and honourable part in the campaign, for which every preparation has been making for a long time, both as regards the navy, the land forces, and the artillery.

SILK DRESSES.—Patterns sent post-free.



GUN ROOM.—MIDSHIPMENS' MESS, BREAKFAST, H. M. S. "CÆSAR."—BAL TIC FLEET.